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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 262 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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CHURCHILL ADAMANT ON INDIA ISSUE

French Convoy Held Up Off South Africa

ATTEMPT TO RUN CONTRABAND FOILED BY BRITISH SHIPS

Running Naval Fight In Channel: Enemy Supply Ship Hit

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is officially announced that French ships in convoy escorted by a French sloop attempted to scuttle themselves off South Africa when they were intercepted by British ships.

STORY OF ATTACK

The Admiralty published the following 'communique' on Tuesday afternoon:

"The Vichy Government have recently been attempting to run contraband for the Germans from the east to France in escorted convoys. Our patrols sighted one such convoy escorted by a French sloop and necessary forces were sent to intercept the convoy off South Africa.

On arrival of the British ships the escorting sloop was requested to direct the convoy to proceed into port so that it could be examined in accordance with our belligerent rights. This request was refused. So steps were taken to board the ships, whereupon three out of the five made a determined attempt to scuttle themselves.

Their action was, however, frustrated by the prompt steps taken by our boarding parties. This attempt can only have been made in compliance with the instructions which the Germans are known to have given that French ships are to scuttle themselves rather than allow a search to be carried out and their guilty cargoes disclosed. The operation is still proceeding."

RUNNING FIGHT IN BRITISH CHANNEL

The Admiralty announces that an escorted large enemy supply ship was hit by torpedoes twice in the English Channel last night.

A running fight between light British and German naval forces in the Channel last night in which a large enemy supply ship was twice torpedoed is described by the Admiralty to-day. A "communique" states:

"Last night our coastal forces on patrol in the English Channel intercepted a large enemy supply ship which was strongly escorted. The enemy supply ship was hit by two torpedoes fired by one of our vessels commanded by Lieut. C. E. Bonnel of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and she was either sunk or has been beached in a seriously damaged condition. No casualties or damage were suffered by Lieut. Bonnel's vessel.

Enemy escorts were meanwhile heavily engaged by other of our patrols. Our fire was seen to be effective and damage and casualties are likely to have been inflicted on the enemy. One of our vessels suffered some damage. Our casualties were one Officer and four ratings wounded.

Fish Oil Factory Set On Fire

"Despite continuing bad weather, R.A.F. Bomber Command found and attacked an enemy convoy off the Frisian Island", says an Air Ministry "communique" at mid-day. "One large supply ship was seen to be hit.

Other aircraft attacked harbours in occupied France.

About dusk last evening an aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed and set on fire a fish oil factory at Bergho on the Coast of Norway. Last night other aircraft of the same Command attacked the docks at Saint Lazaire. No aircraft is missing from these operations."

SYRACUSE BOMBED

"British bombers attacked Syracuse and Licata on Monday at day and night", says an Italian 'communique' on Tuesday noon.

DIVEBOMBING ON TOBRUK

CAIRO, Nov. 4.

A Middle East 'communique' issued on Tuesday states:

"In the Tobruk area enemy aerial activity slightly increased. There were dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks, but no damage nor casualties resulted.

In one sector enemy shelling slightly decreased.

In the frontier area there was normal activity with no incidents of importance to report."

Tripoli 'Drome Bombed

For four hours last Sunday evening R.A.F. bombers bombed Castel Benito aerodrome south of Tripoli dropping numerous high explosives and incendiaries. Enemy aircraft on the ground were seen to disintegrate into flying fragments or flare up in sudden bonfires, pouring out clouds of black smoke from their petrol-filled tanks as bombs fell on them. More than twelve aircraft on the ground were set on fire. Two petrol trailers and an ammunition dump were hit adding to the scene of flaming destruction. Enemy fighters which attempted to intervene were driven off and one was sent crashing to the ground.

Licata Sulphur Factory Raided

The R.A.F. Middle East 'communique' to-day after giving details of the raid on the aerodrome of Castel Benito adds: "In the Gambut area dumps south of the Tobruk-Bardia Road were bombed. A number of explosions and fires followed the attack.

A sulphur factory at Licata in Sicily was again raided by naval aircraft during the night of November 2-3 and hits were scored on the factory.

Machine-gun attacks were carried out on November 3 on targets at Noto and Rosolini.

From these and other operations two of our aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

New York Mayoral Election

NEW YORK, November 4.

Three million voters are going to the poll to elect a new Mayor for New York today. Mr. La Guardia, the present Mayor is seeking re-election for the third time. President Roosevelt has given him his personal and official support.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 4

"The Soviet Union has no designs on the political and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and will continue to strive for the realisation of political friendship and collaboration with Afghanistan in the interests of both countries." said M. Lozovsky in a statement on Russian's relations with Afghanistan quoted by the Moscow radio to-night.—Reuter.

AN UNPRECEDENTED STEP.

TOKYO, Nov. 4.

An unprecedented step with a view to speeding up Japanese administrative affairs and eliminating red tape was taken to-day when the Cabinet approved the draft of an Imperial Ordinance for hastening Government business.—Reuter.

HARPS ON OBLIGATIONS AND REFUSES TO PART WITH POWER

AMERY'S SERMON ON DOMINION STATUS LEAVES BURMA PREMIER COLD

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In a memorandum on India to the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, the Society of Friends suggested that the Premier should support the three-point policy submitted by them as the policy of the British Government.

The Society believe that this would ease the existing political tension between Britain and India. The points mentioned by the Friends were firstly a time limit for the attainment by India of full self-government after the war, secondly, means to be found meanwhile, by which further responsibility for the Government will be transferred to the Indians, and, thirdly, a decision that political prisoners should be released in order that consultations could be carried on in a free atmosphere.

Replying to the memorandum, the Prime Minister's secretary has invited the Society's attention to the Premier's speech of September 9 in the House of Commons an extract of which follows: "We are pledged by the declaration of August 1940 to help India obtain a free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth with ourselves, subject of course, to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from our long connection with India and our responsibilities to its many creeds, races and interests."—Reuter.

OPEN NEGOTIONS WITH CONGRESS

Demand Of Indian Conference In London

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A Resolution, asking the British Government 'inter alia' to open negotiations with the Indian National Congress, enabling India to take a free decision to combat the Nazi menace, was passed at a conference of Indian delegates from all over England held here under the presidentship of Mr. Amiya Bose.

Fraternal delegates, including Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Wedgewood, Mr. Barstow and Mr. Brailsford were also present, and messages were received from M. Pritt, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Joad and Mr. Dobbie.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Pulin Seal, expressing solidarity of Indians with the Soviet Union, was also adopted unanimously.

The Soviet Ambassador in London has sent Mr. Seal a message of thanks and appreciation for the resolution, and has intimated that the resolution would be sent to the Russian capital.—Reuter.

BURMA PREMIER DISAPPOINTED

Amery's Tall Talk Of Dominion Status

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Secretary of State for India Mr. Amery speaking at a luncheon in London in honour of the Premier of Burma said that U. Saw had frankly expressed his dissatisfaction with the course of the negotiations that he had come to this country to pursue. The British Government's purpose was perfectly clear, said Mr. Amery. He could give U. Saw the assurance that we sincerely believed what we said when we told him that in the discussions we had undertaken to hold as soon as the war was concluded, we meant to go as far and as fast as we could on the road towards Dominion Status.

Mr. Amery said that it would not be right now to give categorical assurances of such nature as might create misunderstanding or disappointment. "What we feel is that our word should be at least as good as our bond. We hope to fulfil it atleast as fully as we say and not create danger by saying something that might even by a shade go beyond what might be possible to fulfil when the time comes."

U. Saw replying said "it is the fervent wish of my country that this country may remain forever strong, free, and able to play the great part which her destiny has assigned to her."

Referring to his conversations he said "though the results have not fulfilled, the high hopes that my countrymen and I entertained I shall leave your shores with no bitterness."

Same Old Platitude

The following is the text of the passage from Mr. Amery's speech at the luncheon to the Premier of Burma.

"Let me say a word about that constitutional position which has been so often described as Dominion Status. It is, in my opinion, the highest status any nation in the world can aspire to, for it combines within itself the fullest independence and freedom of action in all matters affecting the life of a nation combining that with the advantages, material and spiritual, of partnership in equality not only with the sister dominions but with this. I still think, the best country in the world." It is to that high position, a position to which we would not lightly admit outside people without full consideration of the character of their Government or responsibility in which they might involve it, it is that high position we wish to help Burma attain as speedily and as fully as may be possible in the circumstances immediately following the conclusion of the war. Our purpose is perfectly clear, and I can give U Saw the assurance that we sincerely believe what we say when we tell him that in the discussions we have undertaken to hold as soon as the war is concluded, we mean to go as far and as fast as we can on the road towards that high status."—Reuter.

N. M. JOSHI ON MISSION TO DEOLI

ANEY'S ASSURANCE IN INDO-BURMA DEBATE

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

An odd situation and pleasant surprises came tumbling together in to-day's debate in the Assembly on Burma.

Mr. Aney's speech is regarded as the first triumph for the new members of the Expanded Council. It gave an exhausting summary of India's objections to the Agreement and undertook to impress on the Secretary of State that without satisfactory modifications, the Agreement should not be implemented by the Order-in-Council.

Mr. Aney's speech foreshadowed that talks would be resumed with the Burma Government. An important assurance was given that if the proposed negotiations with Burma failed, he would come to the Assembly to decide how the situation should be met. Mr. Aney's action in asking the officials to remain neutral and allow the agreed amendment to be passed has been greatly appreciated by the House. The odd situation which revealed itself was the action of the younger members of the European Group in throwing overboard their leaders' advice and opposing the agreed amendment. The leader of the European group was, along with Sir F. James a party to the agreed formula drafted on Sunday and had agreed to recommend it to his party, but the young Europeans led by Mr. Chapman Mortimer voted down their own leader and opposed Sir H. Gidney's amendment on the floor of the House.

I understand that Mr. N. M. Joshi who has already had long talks with the Home Member is proceeding to-morrow to Deoli to see hunger-strikers. He will communicate to the strikers the purport of his talks with the Home Member and try to end the hunger-strike.

225 Security Prisoners On Hunger-Strike

NEW DELHI Nov. 4.

According to the latest information received from Deoli, the total number of Security Prisoners on hunger strike has risen to 225, says a press communique.

Their health is satisfactory, except for one prisoner, who is reported to be seriously ill. Eight additional doctors and eight compounders have already arrived, or are on their way to Deoli, and Government are considering the despatch of further medical assistance as necessary.

The public will understand that the authorities at Deoli have their hands completely full in dealing with the strike and it is impossible to comply with all the requests for information that are received from individuals. The Superintendent has, however, been instructed to inform by telegram the relatives of any security prisoner who may become seriously ill. In other cases, the relatives may assume that there is no cause for anxiety. Ordinary interviews have been suspended so long as the strike lasts. —A. P.

Mrs. Freda Bedi For Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The "United Press" definitely learns that the Government of India have given special permission to Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), to visit the Deoli Detention Camp, where detenus are on hunger-strike. This followed his talks with the Home Member, Sir Reginald Maxwell this morning, and he is expected to leave for Deoli to-morrow.

As stated earlier, Mrs. Freda Bedi and Mrs. Hajra Ahmed are leaving to-night for Deoli.—United Press.

Panic Among U-Boat Crews

LONDON, Nov. 4

A new depth charge which is being used by the British Navy has caused something like panic among U-Boat crews, cables the "Daily Telegraph" New York Correspondent.

This is reported to-day by an American correspondent in Ankara whose informant was a neutral naval architect recently at L'Orient serving the Germans as a consultant. His job was to inspect the large bomb-proof U-Boat bases which are being erected along the west coast of France.

According to German sailors the new depth charge is the submarine version of the new bomb introduced by the R. A. F. during the summer. It is described as small with a thin casing, and is said to have an "incredible" area of blast, rendering a crash-dive useless. No submarine can dive fast enough to escape its effects.

It is also stated that a secret device attached to the charge converts it into a veritically moving torpedo. A U-Boat Commander said that, instead of being dropped from the ramp, the new charge is fired downward from cannon in the stern to prevent the explosion from destroying the attacker as well as the target.—Reuter.

Nazi Assaults On Moscow Beaten Off

SUCCESSFUL SOVIET ACTION IN CENTRAL SECTOR

Big German Drive To Reach Don And Northern Caucasus

MOSCOW, Nov. 4.

Numerous attempts by the Germans to cross the River Nara on the Moscow Front were driven back every time by the Soviet troops, it is announced semi-officially here.

Several attacks were launched by the Germans on Tula during two days, but they were beaten off with heavy losses, says the "Pravda" war correspondent. Fighting was particularly fierce along the Orel highway.

In the Volokolamsk area on the Moscow Front several enemy attacks were repulsed, it is semi-officially announced.

Enemy attempts to break through in the direction of Mojaisk were especially stubborn. Soviet troops successfully counter-attacked at one point inflicting heavy losses and then advanced to take up new positions.

The Germans were pushed back during fierce fighting on several sector of "the Southern Front" yesterday, says the "Pravda" war correspondent. An attempt to capture the village was unsuccessful the enemy was driven back.

HEAVY NAZI LOSSES

The Soviet midday 'communique' states: "During the night of 3rd November our troops fought the enemy on all the fronts."

Three battalions of enemy infantry and twenty German tanks were destroyed by a Soviet unit under Goncharov on the Southern Front, states a supplement to the 'communique.'

On the Karelian Front a Soviet unit broke through into the enemy's rear and in a brief engagement with advancing Finnish troops killed two companies.

NAZI ATTEMPTS TO ADVANCE FAIL

Heavy fighting and unsuccessful German attempts to advance on the Mojaisk and Volokolamsk sectors of the Moscow front were reported in the early hours of this morning (Tuesday) by the Moscow Radio. A tank battle was raging for the possession of the point 'K' says Moscow, but the Germans were compelled to retreat after sustaining heavy losses. In the region of the town 'R' the Germans made repeated attempts to cross the river Nara, but were thrown back every time by the resolute action of the Soviet troops.

In the 'F' region the Moscow Radio reports a successful Soviet counter-attack. Inflicting heavy losses on the Germans the Soviet troops advanced and occupied new strategic positions. 12 German tanks, 30 lorries and three anti-aircraft batteries were destroyed on November 2nd when Soviet air formations attacked German troop concentrations and dive-bombed their mechanised units.

During a battle for the town 'N', a Soviet reconnaissance unit penetrating into the enemy lines carried out a successful ambush. Two battalions of German infantry approached the place where the So-

(Continued on page 7)

Halifax Mobbed

Rotten Eggs Pelted At British Ambassador By Detroit Women

DETROIT (Michigan), Nov. 4.

Lord Halifax was pelted with eggs and tomatoes by women peace demonstrators as he entered a building on Tuesday for a meeting with Archbishop Mooney of Detroit. Several eggs struck the Ambassador before police broke up the demonstration.

Lord Halifax is on a two-day tour of Detroit defence centres. Lord Halifax's aplomb was unshaken. When safely inside the building, he said; "Well I came in this way and I intend to go out this way."

The demonstrators who belong to a group calling themselves "Mothers of America" were apparently those who picketed Lord Halifax's hotel on Monday carrying placards: "Down with England" and "Halifax Is A Warmonger."—Reuter.

ONLY ONE EGG STRUCK HIM.

Detectives, who maintained that only one egg struck Lord Halifax said that Lord Halifax restrained their efforts to hurry him inside the building saying "Don't hurry boys, let them have a good time for their money.'

Later in the morning, Lord Halifax interrupted his visit to Bishop Frank Creighton of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan to visit a hospital for an eye irritation from which Lord Halifax, according to the British Consul, Mr. Cyril Cane, has been suffering for several days. Doctors who treated the irritation, which is not the result of the egg throwing said that the eye was "all right."—Reuter.

AMERICAN OIL TANKER TORPEDOED OFF ICELAND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The United States tanker "Salinas" has been torpedoed but she has made port.

FOURTH AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED

The Navy Department has announced that the naval oil tanker "Salinas" was torpedoed without warning on the night of October 29-30.

"Salinas" was torpedoed southwest of Iceland, but reached a port safely despite serious damage. The attack occurred the night before the sinking of the United States destroyer "Reuben James". News of it was withheld until "Salinas" reached port.

The Navy Department said that "Salinas" was in convoy when attacked. They declined to give details of the damage. The fourth United States warship to be involved in torpedoing incidents within two months, she is a vessel of 5,000 tons armed with two five inch guns and a battery of anti-aircraft guns with a complement of 107 men. No lives were lost on board "Salinas", said the Navy Department.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (———), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responbility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Friendship, Trade other 431 hobbies arranged by Globe Introduction League of Agra and Hyderabad Deccan. Central office, 3442, Chilli-Int. Agra, Members 11698 (E-th). Secretary, Mrs. Shaabdane. (15303)

SOCIAL

Ladies, Gentlemen wishing pen-friends, companions (free service). Apply: Secretary, Supermen Allied Circle, Dharampura, Lahore. (15300)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted as Teacher for a High School in an Indian State a B.A.B.T. with Persian in B.A. Pay Rs. 60|- p.m. to 80|- by biennial increment of Rs. 5|- p. m. Efficiency bar. Rs. 80|- p. m. to 100|- by biennial increment of Rs. 5|- p.m. Efficiency bar. Rs. 100|- p. m. to 125|- by biennial increment of Rs. 5|- p. m. Must be ready to join immediately. Service pensionable. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Only B.T.s need apply. Apply Box No. 6411, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Head Master for a High School in an Indian State. Must be at least B.A.B.T. or B.Sc. B.T., M.A.B.T. or M.Sc.B.T. will be preferred. Will be expected to join about 1st June, 1942. Service pensionable. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating lowest terms to Box No. 6413, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted as Teacher for a High School in an Indian State a B.A.B.T. with Science or Mathematics as Special Subject. Pay Rs. 60|- p. m. to 80|- by biennial increment of Rs. 5|- p. m. Efficiency bar. Rs. 80|- p. m. to 100|- by biennial increment of Rs. 5|- p. m. Efficiency bar. Rs. 100|- p. m. to 125|- by biennial increment of Rs. 5|- p. m. Must be ready to join immediately. Service pensionable. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Only B.T.s need apply. Apply Box No. 6412, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a competent Graduate Muslim Head-Master for the Islamia Madressa in a small State in Kathiawar. Previous teaching experience essential; also knowledge of Urdu and Gujarati. Starting pay Rs. 70-5-2-90. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No 6391, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, lodging. Scholarship Rs. 30|- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School (Oldest and Best) Ambala City. (15280)

Wanted for an upcountry Woollen Mill a competent Spinning Master, knowing to spin on mules blanket counts from Indian wools. Apply with testimonials. Only experienced and practical hands should apply. Box No. 6401, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

(TENDER FOR BUILDINGS)

SEALED RATE TENDERS are invited for the proposed construction of ten Bungalows at Palitana (Kathiawar) for "The Palitana Jain Society" for Messrs. Jivatlal Pratapsi, Amritlal Kalidas and Ors., estimated to cost about Rs. 1,25,000|-. The whole scheme when completed will consist of about forty buildings.

Tender form, plans, etc., can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours.

The undersigned or the owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

KORA & BHATT,
Architects, etc.,
22, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
(6423)

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

This is to inform the Public that I have resigned from the services of the Bombay Stationery Mart from 31st, August, '41, and I have opened my own business of stationery and printing, etc., at Bombay Mutual Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY, under the name and style of the **Modern Stationery & Printing Works.**

NAZERHUSEIN KADERBHAIE.
(6447)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a fast accurate and experienced Typist. Pay Rs. 50- p. m. Preference will be given to one having experience of Office routine. Age limit 25 years. Apply stating age, experience, qualifications etc. before 15th November to: The Honorary Commissioner for Amenities to Industrial Labour, Shanti Sadan, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad. (6439)

Applications are invited from influential and experienced persons for the posts of Branch Managers for Branch Offices to be opened at Bombay and Poona, and for the posts of District Superintendents. Applicants will be granted personal interview by the General Manager who will be touring the area. Chief Agencies will also be considered. Apply to: The Box No. 6445, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Inspectors throughout Bombay, Madras, Sind, Central and United Provinces including native States. Salary Rs. 50 and travelling allowance. Future prospects guaranteed. Applications outside jurisdiction will be submitted to H. O. Apply Divisional Manager, National Investment Trust, Ltd., Belgaum, Bombay Presidency. (15301)

Wanted—General Clerks for Bombay Presidency. Pay Rs. 25 to 50. Bright future. State minimum pay Cash deposit Rs. 100. Apply with 10 pice stamps. Director, Hindustan National Board of Trade, Railway Road, Lahore. (15304)

141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Vacancies having occurred in the Montessory Class due to the promotion of a set of boys to the higher class, parents intending to admit boys into the class should apply to the Principal, Bharda New High School, Fort, Bombay. (15297)

Test Your English. Improve it. Oral postal training. Free test. Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (15276)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—A Cotton Bowl 48" on cotton with ample Diameter 5 7/8" Journal. Write to Sekhsaria Bros Ltd., Mirzapur. (U. P.) (15302)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Influential Agents to purchase Tower Brand Washing Soaps, Cash. Apply the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay 19. (15235)

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Loans, big or small, given against ornaments. Low interest. Absolute secrecy. Fair dealings. Dial Telephone 34493. (15299)

Apply to-day for immediate loan on your Personal Bond, Mortgages and Ornaments at six annas interest! Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203, Hornby Road; 57 Abdul Rehman Street, and Charni Road Tram Junction. (15284)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE A. R. P. CONTROLLER, Bombay, requires premises in various parts of the City comprising the following in each case:

(a) open ground approximately 5,000 sq. yards in area.
(b) buildings for Offices and Godowns.

Suitable premises would be taken on lease by the Government of Bombay.

D. SYMINGTON,
A.R.P. Controller.

Council Hall,
Bombay 3rd November, 1941.
(6438)

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the 19th Day of November, 1941, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay 17, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ended 31st December, 1940.
(2) To declare a Dividend on the ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December, 1940.
(3) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Solomon Moses, who retires by rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offers himself accordingly.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 5th day of November, 1941 to 19th day of November, 1941, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 29th October, 1941.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 1st December, 1941. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 4th November, 1941.
(6440)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board)

NOTICE

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE NORTH WESTERN, EASTERN BENGAL, GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA, EAST INDIAN, ASSAM BENGAL and BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAYS AND TO THE BENGAL NAGPUR, BENGAL & NORTH WESTERN, JODHPUR, MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA, ROHILKHUND & KUMAYUN AND SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1942-43.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April, 1942, to 31st March, 1943:—

		Tons.
1.	Steam Coal, by Rail from Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces, Central India, Orissa, Singareni and Assam Coalfields ..	52,14,000
2.	Coke Breeze ..	5,100
3.	Soft Coke for Workshop purposes ..	7,600
4.	Hard Coke ..	4,700
5.	Screened Rubble Coal (for Power House)	10,000
6.	Slack Coal, size not exceeding 1|2" Cube Slack Coal size 1" to 1 1|4" Slack Coal size 1|16" to 1" ..	5,600 6,400 ** 28,000

**This quantity is to be delivered during April and May, 1942, in equal quantities.

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1|- for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a Form provided by the Company-Managed Railways, if so desired.

The Agent and General Managers of the Company-Managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tenders: hey reserve the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 a.m. (Bengal Time) on Saturday the 15th November, 1941, and they will be opened at 11-15 a.m. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 23rd October, 1941.
(6372)

Public Notices

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, at his Office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay No. 10, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 24th November, 1941, for the supply, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES, to the Port Trust during the 12 months, 1st April, 1942 to 31st March, 1943, of 33,000 TONS LOW VOLATILE GRADED STEAM COAL, NOT LOWER THAN GRADE ONE.

Tender forms containing full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs per copy, which must be forwarded in cash, in advance.

Tenders must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 5,000 as earnest money.

W. J. WILSON.
Controller of Stores.
Mazagon, Bombay No. 10
30th October, 1941.
6402.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS for constructing a Hostel for the students of the Elphinstone College on Plot No. 44, B.B.R. Scheme (upto ground level) costing Rs. 56,321|- will be received in the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 14th November, 1941, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) and opened on the same day.

Tender forms at Rs. 3|- each and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on any working day upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) (1 p.m. on Saturdays) except the day of receiving tenders.

The amounts of earnest money and Security Deposit will be Rs. 600|- and Rs. 2,800|- respectively.

N. V. S. MURTI,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1941.
(6450)

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the LOSS OF POLICY numbered 47633 on the life of Natwarlal Pranshanker Desai of Bhansadavrit's Pole, Golwad, Khadia, Ahmedabad, the ex-gratia amount under the policy will be paid to the assured unless objection is lodged with the Company within one month from this date.

Bombay, 5th November, 1941.

E. E. ALLUM,
Manager.
(6451)

G.I.P. RAILWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN WHARFAGE RULES AT TALEGAON.

WITH EFFECT from 15th November, 1941, the following will be the revised rules at Talegaon.

(a) When goods of every description are available for delivery before 17 O'clock at Talegaon, a wharfage charge, at the rate of 2 pies per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day, will be made if the goods are not removed from the Railway premises before closing time of the following day:

(b) When goods are not available for delivery until after 17 O'clock at Talegaon, they must be removed before closing time on the day after the following day, or wharfage charges at the rate given in clause (a) will be made.

EXAMPLE.—Goods ready for delivery before 17 O'clock on Monday at Talegaon must be cleared before closing time on Tuesday, but if they are not available until after 17 O'clock on Monday at Talegaon they can be cleared free of wharfage at any time before closing time on Wednesday.

(c) When goods requiring to be unloaded by owners are left on the Railway premises after unloading beyond the time allowed free by this para, wharfage at the rate given in clause (a) is charged in addition to any demurrage which has accrued, the period for the calculation of wharfage being reckoned from the time the wagons are placed in position for unloading, but in no case can demurrage and wharfage be charged together for the same period.
(6446)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates for one Ordinary share and one First Preference share Nos. O104861 and P. 3026 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, standing in the name of the Deceased Harkisondas Jamnadas Shah have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned has applied to the company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said share should lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.

Date: 5th November, 1941.
Sd. BHOGILAL THAKORLAL.
15305

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 46805 on the life of late Mr. Ishavarlal Vrajlal Mehta a duplicate policy will be issued and the claim will be paid unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 30th Oct. '41.
(15307)

NOTICE

Our factory Manager Mr. BHAGWANDAS H. BHAVSAR has been dispensed away with his services from our concern from the 1st of November, 1941. So nobody should transact any business with him in our name for which we shall not be held responsible.

TRINITY FURNISHING CORPORATION.
Arthur Branch Colaba.
15306

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1152 BALES WESTERN: KHANDESH: BERAR: SOUTHERN & CENTRAL INDIA: (AMALNER: BAILHONGAL: SENDHWA: HUBLI—JAYVANT: YADGIRI: CHALISGAON SHIRPUR: DONDAICHE: BIR VIRUM: MALEGAON).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 7th November, 1941, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree, near Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and water salved from the fire that occurred on the 25th October, 1941, to cotton of Messrs. Laljee Thackersey & Co.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD IN AHMEDABAD

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY & BUSINESS OF LORD'S DAIRY FARM AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay & Assignee of the estate & effects of the insolvent Lakhmidas Mathurbhai Patel, M/s CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 29th November, 1941, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Sorabji Dalal's House at Khanpur, AHMEDABAD, the business of Lord's Dairy Farm and its properties, goodwill &c, as a going concern as described below.

LOT I :— Machinery & plant for manufacture of Butter cream, coffee, machinery for tinplates, stock-in-trade, furniture, fixtures, &c., lying in Sorabji Dalal's House at Khanpur, Ahmedabad and at Allarsa & Pansora (Villages in Kaira District).

LOT II :— GOODWILL of the dairy business carried on by the insolvent in the name of Lord's Dairy Farm at Ahmedabad Allarsa & Pansora and also in the names of William Model Dairy, Lawrence Dairy, Grand Indo British Dairy Co., British Colonial Dairy and British Indian Butter Dairy at Ahmedabad.

For further particulars apply to M/s Dhru & Co., Solicitors or to CRAWFORD & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.,

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from The Official Liquidator, High Court Bombay & the Liquidator of the Shri Life Assurance Co. Ltd., (In Liquidation), sell by Public Auction on Monday the 10th day of November, 1941 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Co-operative Insurance Society Building at Sir Pherozsha Mehta Road, Fort:—

Furniture of the said Shri Life Assurance Co., Ltd., including Chairs, Tables, Wooden Cupboards, Stands, Typewriters, Godrej Safe etc.

Terms:—Cash.

Furniture will be on view from Thursday, the 6th instant.

GANDHI & CO.

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
SHANTA HUBLIKAR, NAZIR & JAGDISH
IN
SUNRISE PICTURES'
Gharki Laj
3RD WEEK
Its 'ANAND' Release
The Picture with the NOBLEST message!

NEW EMPIRE

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CLIVE BROOK
and
DIANA WYNYARD
in the Sensational Drama
FREEDOM
FREEDOM
RADIO
RADIO
A Columbia Film

Proclaiming

A NEW ORDER
for DOMESTIC HAPPINESS

SARDAR AKHTAR
&
HARISH
IN
NAI-ROSHNI
NATIONAL STUDIOS

NATIONAL STUDIOS' Latest Presentation
With
Husn Banoo, Amar, Kanhayalal, Budho Advani, Sankata Prasad & others.
★
Directors:
LALIT MEHTA & CHIMANKANT GANDHI
★
Shortly At
PATHE

SANTINIKETAN ASHRAMIK SANGH
Presents
CHANDALIKA
(The Untouchable Maid)
A DANCE-DRAMA
by
RABINDRANATH TAGORE
(Gujerati adaptation:—B. Shukla)
In aid of:
THE VISHVABHARATI
At The
CAPITOL THEATRE
on 4th and 5th Nov. 1941 only.
6-30 P.M.
Rates:—Rs. 7, 5, 3 ,reserved).
Rs. 2 and 1 (unreserved)
Booking open at the Theatre

3rd & Final Week!
REGAL At 3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TYRONE POWER in BLOOD and SAND (TECHNICOLOR)
SEE, Tyrone Power in the role immortalised by RUDOLPH VALENTINO!
Also latest WAR NEWS.

3rd Attractive Week!
Hear Your Singing Favourites
Saigal and Kananbala
In the Superb NEW THEATRES' Musical Masterpiece
LAGAN
Daily: 4. 6-45. 9-45 p.m.
CHITRA
Vincent Road. DADAR.

ROXY
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 1 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Anjān
The Picture that Scatters Delight!

OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
LOVERS ELOPE & FUN FOLLOWS!
IN
Ranjit's Great Comedy
SASURAL
Directed by:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Cast:
MADHURI, MOTILAL
NURJAHAN, KANTILAL.

TRULY HISTORICAL!
MINERVA PRODUCTION
"The Historical Episode of Alexander's Invasion of India is vividly depicted in 'SIKANDAR' in all its Graphic Details."
—*THE "SUNDAY STANDARD"*
MINERVA'S
Million Rupee Historical
SIKANDAR
DIRECTED BY SOHRAB MODI & PRODUCED WITH A STAGGERING CAST OF CINEMA CELEBRITIES
NOW RUNNING IN THE
9TH WEEK
AMIDST CROWDS OF THE VERY FIRST WEEK AT THE
MINERVA
DAILY 3 SHOWS
4, 7 & 10 p.m
Sat., Sun., & Holidays 1-15 p.m. Matinee extra
—AN EVERGREEN RELEASE—

3rd Triumphant Week
A Story Full Of Romance Thrills and Intrigues!
PRAKASH'S
DARSHAN
Cast Include:
PREM ADIB, JYOTI, BHUDO ADVANI and Others.
LAMINGTON TALKIES
At: 4, 7, and 10 p.m.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

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COUGHING ALREADY? —BEWARE!!

IF you already have a cough, don't regard it lightly or neglect to treat it. Safety demands that you stop that cough "like lightning"! And you can! Take some VENO'S *Lightning* COUGH CURE without delay. That way lies safety. Ideal for all ages from young children to the frail "old folks," it stops coughing instantly, relieves congestion, cuts up the nasty phlegm, strengthens the chest and lungs and *arrests the development of dangerous germs.* Get a bottle instantly!

The Family Remedy For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH WHEEZING SHORTNESS OF BREATH WHOOPING COUGH

Watch for the BLUE SEAL on Every Package Obtainable from All Chemists and Stores

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

GIVE

JAMMI'S Liver Cure

Leading doctors confess that there is no other effective remedy for **INFANTILE LIVER AND SPLEEN COMPLAINTS** in any system of medicine. They all recommend Jammi's "Liver Cure" and have paid glorious tributes to its remarkable curative properties.

Beware of worthless imitations

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS.
1/1, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras.
Also at Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Bangalore & Trichinopoly.

Bombay Office: PAREKH MANSION, Sandhurst Road. BOMBAY.
'Phone: 41593. 'Grams: "Livercure."

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD

(Incorporated in Baroda Liability of Members being limited.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR

CAPITAL AS ON 31-12-1940
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ..... Rs 1,20,00,000
Capital paid up on 31-12-1940 ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs 55,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad	Dabhoi	Petlad
(Bhadra)	Dwarka	Patan
Ahmedabad	Harij	Port Okha
(Panchkuva)	Kadi	Sankheda
Amreli	Kalol	Sidhpur
Bhavnagar	Kapadwanj	Surat
Billimora	Karjan	Visnagar
Bombay	Mehsana	(N. G)
Calcutta	Navsari	Vyara

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS Interest allowed at 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interests which does not come to Rs 5 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS: Received for long or short periods Terms on application.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT at BARODA. Rates of rentals on application.
W. G. GROUNDWATER. General Manager.

AMERICAN COTTON HARVEST NEARING COMPLETION

Wall-Street Buying And Hedge Selling

LONG RANGE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Latest advices from New York State that the cotton harvest is nearing completion and believe diminishing hedge selling pressure will result in a gradual and substantial advance in price after the coming Bureau report.

On Monday prices advanced on the New York Cotton Exchange on active Wall Street and general buying but reacted on Southern hedge selling.

It is interesting to note that around 15.25 for March there seems to be good support and prices are making attempts to improve but hedge selling is checking any marked improvement. The market is awaiting the Bureau report and latest advices suggest that the new cron is mostly gathered and there will slow but steady decline in hedge selling. This possible change is expected to hasten prices and unless the administration intervene one has to look for advancing markets as the record consumption by American Mills will absorb this year's growth and there will be scarcity of long staple varieties.

NEW YORK MARKET

On Monday, the New York cotton market after absorbing early hedge selling advanced on trade, New Orleans and Wall Street buying induced by the House Banking Committee's amendment but subsequently quietened reacting partially on Southern selling and profit-taking induced by Russian uncertainties and indication of opposition by the administration to the Committee amendment. Finally there appeared Memphis and local selling.

The Chicago grains market was quiet on professional profit taking on reports that President Roosevelt intends to force congressional action on price control. The early rise was lost.

At the opening New York March was 8 points up at 16.37 and advanced further 20 points at 16.57 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and March declined to 16.28 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 16.99c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 23 points at 16.12c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York March highest ..... 16.57+28
New York March lowest ..... 16.28—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Cotton harvest nearing completion and believe diminishing hedge pressure will result gradual substantial advance after next Government report.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, November 3

December	16.09+02
January	16.11—03
March	16.28—01
May	16.37—03
July	16.41—02
October	16.52—
Middling Spot	16.99+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, November 3

December	16.12—03
January	16.16+02
March	16.56+12
May	16.46+02
July	16.46—01
October	16.69—03

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, November 3
Noon call

December	16.17
March	16.42
May	16.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, November 3
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 24,000 bales

LONDON SILVER
London, November 3

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, November 3
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, November 3

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£91 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 7/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/1990	£114 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£113 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£9 3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£73
National Bank of India	£35 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, November 3

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

COTTON PARITY
Broach A/M below New York May 776 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, November 3
Broach A/M highest 226 lowest 222 3/4 closing 223 1/2
Oomra D/J highest 190 lowest 186 1/2 closing 186 1/2
Oomra March highest 179 1/2 lowest 176 1/2 closing 177
Bengal D/J highest 142 3/4 lowest 139 1/2 closing 139 1/2
Bengal March highest 144 1/2 lowest 141 1/2 closing 141 1/2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, November 4
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	2 days	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	.....	164	954
Central India	.....	1,906	.....
Barsi and Nagar	328	5,536	716
Berar	49	3,022	38
Central Provinces	.....	3,813	.....
Total Oomras	377	14,441	1,708
Dholeras	.....	10,091	1,011
N W Provinces	.....	949	.....
Rajputana	.....	18	.....
Sind-Punjab	1,855	46,172	44,971
Broach	151	5,744	777
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	4,349	9,988
Westerns-Northerns	.....	3,900	10,653
Cocoanada	.....	.....	179
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	3,171	58
Total	2,394	88,835	69,336
Arrived by road to 30th October 1941	.....	7,000	8,000

PEPPER AND GINGER.
Bombay, November 4

Pepper ready per candy	84	8	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15	84	4	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15	87	0	0
Ginger ready	33	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15	24	8	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15	25	0	0

SUGAR MARKET
Bombay, November 4
Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Ready From Bond Rs. 15-8-0
African From Bond Rs 13-3-0
Shipment June Rs. 10-4-0 F B H
Shipment September Rs. 10-4-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-12-0 to 15-4-0
Ready (large grain) Rs 15-6-0 to 16-4-0
Tone:—Steady.

HOLIDAY IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

The New York cotton market will remain closed to-day (Tuesday) being "Election Day."

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 4

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.
B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 296 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld ∞.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh. 1/2 1/2
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh. 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh. 0-3 3/16
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pcs. 19.5 21.5
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99 80 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent
9 months 3/4 per cent
Tone:—Very easy.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras: Nov. 4.

The market has continued to be active. Moderately good business has been noticeable and the market closed steady

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day:—

Indian Bank 146, 145; Bank of Mysore 291/8 291; Radhakrishnas 197, 195, 194/8, 192, 190; Cambodia 12/4, 12/3/6, 12/2; Sitarams 98, 97, 96; Pankaja 151/8, 151, 149/8, 148; Mettur Industries 182, 181; Coimbatore Cotton 166/8, 163; 161/8, 161; Ranga Vilas 75, 76, 77, 78/8, 79/8; Buckingham Ordinary 282; Vasantha Ordinary 167, 165, 164; Kaleeswarars 359; Janardhana 55/12, 56, 57; Lakshmy 101/8; Rajalakshmy 88, 86/12, 86, 85, 83; Madura 46, 45/8; Vaijundum 10/12; Devashola Ordinary 9/10; Kalasa 8/13, Be Be 7/10; Chembra Peaks 5/10 5/8/6; Cochin Malabar Ordinary 9/4; Balanoor Ordinary 9/14; Onchterloney Valley Ordinary 3/3, 3/3/6, 3/4; Midlands 7/12; Manalur 4/4; Peninsular 4/5; Rajagiri 8/12; Woodlands 8/6 c-d; Tropicals 22/8; Thirumbadi Stock 2/4; Periakabamalai 19/12; Cochin State Power 8/14, 8/13/6; Gudivada Electrics 88/8, 89 c-d; Jeypore Sugars 12/8; Visag Sugars Ordinary 7/4; Indian Steel Rolling Ordinary 7/12, 7/14, 7/15. 8; Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers 18/6, 18/4 c-d; Mysore Tobaccos 12/8, Mysore Papers 17/13, India Nuts 3.

London Stock Exchange

London, November 3

The Stock Exchange was quiet throughout and general price trend was slightly lower. Giltedgeds were fractionally easier. Among industrials Cable Wireless hardened. Motors improved, otherwise movements mostly narrow; however shippings remained firm but Oils occasionally tended easier. Kaffirs generally firm. Diamonds met gains despite profit-taking. Foreign bonds. Brazilians and Argentines improved, Japanese were irregular.

Wall Street: Quietly steady.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 4th November 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,97,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-0 allotted approximately 15 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-10-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 11th November 1941. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 14th November 1941. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 31st October 1941, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,14,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' Intermediates will be sold from 5th November 1941 to 10th November 1941 at Rs. 99-13-6 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' Intermediates sold from 30th October 1941 to 3rd November 1941 amounted to Rs. 2,11,50,000.

WIDESPREAD RAIN. FALL IN MALABAR

POONA, November 4

Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar and local in Southeast Madras. A few light showers are also reported from Mysore.

Chief amounts of rainfall were: Calicut, Trivandrum and Coimbatore 1 1/2 inches; Cochin 1 and Negapatam 3/4.

Temperatures continue three to seven degrees Fahrenheit and above normal in North West India.

Forecast until 5th evening: Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar and local in Mysore and Southeast Madras. A few showers are also likely in South Konkan and Assam.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CLOSED

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.
MARCH
New York: November 4.
Previous closing 16.28
To-day's opening ..... closed

BROACH EXPECTATION.
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 223/8

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York: November 4.
The New York cotton market is closed today, it being Election Day
Following are the New York opening ranges:—
December (16.13/13) closed
March (16.38/37) closed
May (16.49/49) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES.
London: November 4.
SEEDS
Castorseeds Nov/Dec (£19 3/4 quoted) £19 3/4 quoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Nov/Dec (£19 5/4 quoted) £19 3/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata November (£12 7/8 quoted) £12 7/8 quoted
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Nov/Dec (18 1/4 quoted) £18 1/2
JUTES
Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted
RUBBER
Spot unquoted
Forward December unquoted
LONDON METALS
Tin (£255 3/4 buyers; £256 sellers. Steady) £256 buyers; £256 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN
London: November 4.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/8
AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London: November 4.
5 per cent 1958/68 £103 7/8
BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols £82 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £106 7/16
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 13/16
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £104 3/4
New York Loan £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £113 5/8
INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors 15-7
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 36-3
Electric Music Industry 13-1
Princhin Johnson 22-1
Imperial Chemical 32-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary 58-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates £72 1/2
Dundee 36-10
Unilever Ordinary 26-7
Ford Motors 24-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £67 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 5/8
Carreas 'A' £5 11/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 1/16
P and O Def 29-4
Distillers 69-0
Bredfords Dye 7-1
British Celanese 5-0
J and P Coates 37-7
Courtauids Ordinary 34-6
Fine Cotton Spinners 4-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary 17-3
Inter Nickel dol. 41 1/2
Indian Iron 47-6
TEA SHARES
Assam Company 18-1
Donaro Tea 31-3
Empire of India 20-0
JUTE
Barnagore £7
RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber 15-10
Gula Kelampong 15-7
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust 28-0
MINING SHARES
Nandydrug 17-9
Burma Corporation 6-4
Rio Tintos £6 1/2
East Rand Properties £2 3/32
Rand Mines £7 1/8
MINE SHARES
Crown £10 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 49-4
Trinidad Leasehold 68 9
Sub Nigel £7 1/16
Spring Mines Split Shares £1 3/16
Union Corporation 150-0
OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian 32-6
Anglo India 38-1
Burma Oil £2 31/32
Mexican Eagle 12-0
Shell Transport £2 5/8
Royal Dutch £22 1/2
RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary £40
London Midland Ordinary £15
London North Eastern Def £1 9/16
London Southern Defd £13
London Transport 5 per cent £129
London Transport £40

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS
HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, November 4
Yarn No. 6 1/2s December 212 February 213 April 214
Yarn No. 10 1/2s December 237 February 238 April 238
Yarn No. 20 1/2s December 370 February 362 April 356
Cotton Yarn No. 40s December 550 Febrcary 555 April 560
Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s, are nominal.

SHIPPING NEWS.
IMPORTS
Bombay, November 4
1796 lse tyres and tubes; 117 cases writing ink; 394 cases batteries; 168 cases tools; 127 rolls grey ctn ply materials; 59 cases fireboard boxes; 365 drums aniline dyes; 657 cases steel hinges; 83 cases pharmaceutical products; 49 ctns steel wool; 617 kegs chemical; 112 bags superfine sulphur; 120 ctns soda straws; 981 pkgs auto and auto truck parts; 39 cases steel chain; 46 bundles corrugated boxes; 48 cases cotton pcegoods; 53 bales cotton remnants; 300 cases cud sardines; 50 boxes cond milk; 111 cyl antydrous ammonia; 30 ctns brushes; 60 drums sodium chlorate; 67 drums meta phosphate of soda; 41 boxes solder; 38 drums rubber cement; 344 pkgs m/truck chassis; 31 pkgs perfumery materials; 280 ctns empty bottles; 123 pcs steel plates; 884 pkgs auto springs; 45 cases solid logwood extract; 479 pkgs machinery parts; 1336 drums dyestuffs; 189 coils bare copper wire; 123 ctns kotex sau. pads; 39 ctns tissue papers; 59 cts steel wire mesh; 165 cases rivets; 110 bundles wheel barrows; 34 bundles steel shafting bars; 32 bbls citric acid; 183 bundles steel tubing; 189 rolls news print paper; 390 cases steel chains; 184 cases cud fruit; 502 cases cud vegetables; 135 cases cloroform; 200 cases beer; 35 cases bullock nails; 113 pcs steel bars; 60 cases wooden battery insulated separators; 30 pkgs soda ash; 330 kegs wire nails; 52 boxes tin plates; 50 cases cheese; 1680 bags ground clay; 148 bundles black steel pipe; 222 pcs black steel pipe; 126 cts chloral hydrate; 400 boxes fly paper; 160 cases iron wood screws; 36 cases cinema projecters and aces; 1185 cases bolts and nuts; 628 pkgs medicines and drugs; 854 ctd acetic acid.

EXPORTS
Bombay: November 4.
20 casks chutney Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 20 cases curry powder Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 308 bags myrabollams H Raghavji and Co; 1756 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 67 bags gum Damji Mavji and Co; 1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co; 200 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 400 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 300 bales cotton waste Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 1194 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 24 bs cotton pcegoods G Ab Yaffi; 200 bales cotton waste Barot Bros and Co; 50 bags gum N Devidas and Co; 27 bags gum N C Shah and Co; 60 bags turmeric H K Kesharwalla; 1231 bags crushed bones B Ardeshir and Co; 70 bales cotton pcegoods R E Ani; 90 bales cotton g m twist R E Ani; 27 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales raw cotton the Bombay Co Ltd; 12 hlds sweet chutney Framji Nowroji.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: November 4.
Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... closed
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: November 4.
Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON GOLD
London: November 4.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0
LONDON SILVER
London: November 4.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) closed
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay: November 4.
There was no trading during night session.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

Calcutta: November 4.

Calcutta Stock Exchange opened steady and continued to rule steady. Jutes, cottons coals, teas and favourite miscellaneous industrials continued in fair request at hardening prices. Speculative Engineering issues displayed slight easier movement Government Securities continued firm and unchanged.

Govt. securities: 3 per cent Govt Paper 1896/97 or later Rs. 82/7, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 Rs. 102/3, 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper Rs 96, 3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 Rs. 99/4, 3 per cent Punjab Loan 1949 Rs. 99/12, 3 per cent Madras Loan 1952 Rs. 99/4.

Banks: Imperial Bank of India fully paid Rs. 1,500, Imperial Bank of India Contributory (cross transaction) Rs. 396, Reserve Bank of India Rs. 107.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk Rs. 4/14, Bowreah Rs. 347, Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 10/3 Elgin Mills ordy Rs 29.

Coals: Amalgamated Rs. 27/12, Bengal Rs. 390/8, Equitable Rs. 38/7, North Damuda Rs. 5/14, Pench Valley Rs. 35, Raneegunge Rs. 32, West Jamuria Rs. 32/12.

Jutes: Anglo-India Rs. 367, Bally Rs. 278/8 Barnagore Rs. 117, Champdany Rs. 186/8, Empire Rs. 28/12, Gourepore Rs 744, Howrah Rs. 59/8, Kamarhatty Rs. 536, Kinnison Rs. 523, Reliance Rs. 61/12.

Minings: Burma Corporation Rs. 4/7, Consolidated Tin Rs. 2/8, India Copper Corporation Rs. 2/3.

Engineering Companies Bhartia Electric Steel Rs. 17/1, Burn and Co. Ordy Rs 413/8, Indian Iron and Steel Ordy Rs. 32/8, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ordy Rs. 19/15, Steel Corporation of Bengal, Pref Rs. 122.

Miscellaneous: Alkali and Chemical Ordy Rs. 20/2, Aluminium Corporation Ordy Rs. 12/15, British India Corporation Ordy Rs. 5, British Burma Petroleum Rs. 3/7, Calcutta Tramways Ordy Rs 17/4, Dalmia Cement Ordy Rs. 14/12, Dunlop Rubber Co Ordy Rs. 42/8, Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 71/8, Rohtas Industries Ordy Rs. 24.

Paper Mills: Bengal Paper Rs. 145, Orient Paper Mills Rs. 16/10 Titaghur Paper Mills Rs. 33.

Sugars: Buland Rs. 22/14, Carew and Co Rs. 12/11, Champaran Rs. 20, Purtabpore Rs. 11/2, Raza Rs. 23

Teas: Betjan Rs. 33/12, Bishnauth Rs. 28/12, Hantapara Rs. 4/7, Hasimara Rs. 48/8 Giolle Rs. 12/14, Patrakolla Rs. 1010, Sapoi Rs. 12/11.

ALEMBIC'S ANNUAL SOCIAL

Grant Of Bonus To Company's Employees

BARODA. (By Mail)

The annual social of the Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Baroda was held in the compound of the Alembic Employees' new colony at Baroda from the 25th to the 27th of October. The whole colony was gaily decorated. The programme arranged for the three days was varied and interesting.

The Social started with a beautifully selected programme of short but sweet dialogues and Garba dances. The children acquitted themseves admirably well to the great entertainment of the audience which composed of the high officials of the Company and the gentry of Baroda. Lady Krishnamachari presided over the function and gave away the prizes to all those who participated in the programme.

SPORTS' COMPETITION

The whole of Sunday, the 26th October, and half of the following day were devoted to sports which were varied and interesting and in which, as most of its employees, old and young, high and low, took part without any distinction and provided real fun and frolic to the on-lookers.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

The Social concluded with the Prize Distribution Ceremony, which took place on the afternoon of the 27th October and was presided over by Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda State. The function was attended by the flower of the gentry of the Baroda State The ceremony started with a prayer, after which Mr. S. J. Amin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, welcomed the Dewan Saheb and the guests and assured the employees of the Company that their interests would always be in their minds. The General Manager of the Company, then gave a short account of the activities of the Company and announced the grant of bonus of one month's salary to all the employees of the Company by the Board of Directors of the Company after which the Sports' Secretary, read his report giving a short description of the sports side of the social. After this the Dewan Saheb gave away the prizes to the price-winners and the bonus to the officers and departmental heads of the Company.

Thereafter, Mr. Manibhai B. Amin, the Consulting Technical Director of the Company thanked the Dewan Soheb and the guests on behalf of the Board of Directors for their responding to their invitation.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH

The Dewan Saheb, in a short and learned speech, heartily congratulated the management on their gesture of goodwill and appreciation towards their employees, and hoped that the Company would grow from strength to strength and that the cordial relations that existed between the management and the employees would grow closer and closer evvry day.

Flood Distress Relief

The Baroda Government have sanctioned the following relief measures for Dabaka, Sultanpur and Mahamadpur villages of Padra taluka, Baroda district, owing to the damage caused to agriculturists of those villages by floods in the river Mahi recently:—

1 Postponement of execution of all civil decrees excepting those of maintenance, and postponement of decrees of co-operative societies upto 31-12-42 subject to the right of the creditors to attach the property of the debtors;
2. Postponement upto 31-12-42 of the collection of the fines imposed under the compulsory education rules;
3. Postponement of the imposition of fines during 1941-42 under the compulsory education rules.

AVOID BLEMISHED SKIN

use this 2-PURPOSE SOAP

Mildly antiseptic — purifies the pores — clears away muddiness and blackheads.

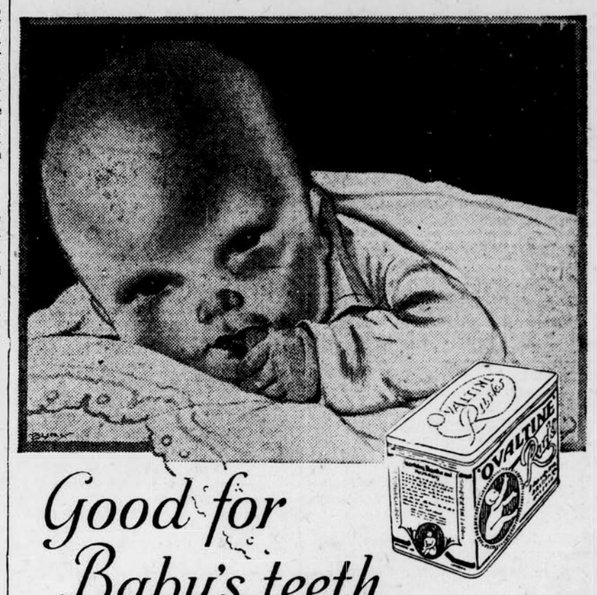
Soothing as cream, renders rough skin smooth and supple as velvet.

Look at your skin. Is it dry, harsh and rough — is your complexion muddy, spoilt by blackheads? That means your present cleansing methods are inadequate. You are depriving your skin of the daily *medicinal* cleansing it needs. Give your skin a thorough antiseptic cleansing and purification with Cuticura Soap. It is a unique combination of the finest MEDICINAL and TOILET properties. It revives a dry skin in an amazing manner, making it as smooth and supple as velvet. Roughness, muddiness, redness, blackheads, all those blemishes vanish almost magically. Add more radiant loveliness to your complexion by the use of the refining and beautifying lather of Cuticura Soap. To relieve Dhobi's Itch, Prickly Heat, and also to heal Pimples, Skin Outbreaks and Injuries, use Cuticura Ointment. It quickly allays irritation and starts the healing process. After the bath, Cuticura Talcum is delightfully cooling and refreshing.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

Cuticura Soap — new bath size now available.

Cuticura PREPARATIONS



Good for Baby's teeth

"OVALTINE" Rusks are the perfect shape for little hands to hold and little teeth to chew. They have just the right degree of crispness to give baby the natural biting exercise needed to help little teeth easily through the gums, and to keep the teeth sound and firm.

Prepared from the purest unbleached wheaten flour and nourishing "Ovaltine," these delicious rusks are rich in the essential vitamins and other health-giving food elements. And besides being so good for baby's teeth, they keep him happy and contented.

OVALTINE *Rusks*

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Distributors: Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Bombay, also at Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon.

RE/8/41

Assembly Verdict Against Indo-Burma Agreement

Bajpai Deal Worthy Of Hitler, Says Jamnadas

"Request' Whitehall Not To Implement It"

GIDNEY'S AMENDMENT TO GHAZNAVI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED AS SUBSTANTIVE PROPOSITION

The agreement with Burma was first entered into and Indians were then coerced into accepting it. It was worthy only of Hitler, declared Mr. Jamnadas Mehta leading the attack on the Indo-Burma agreement, a resolution on which was moved by Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, appealing to the Govt. "to see that it is rejected in toto"

Sir Abdul Halim asserted that Sir Girja Shankar's delegation was a fact finding one and he had no right without consulting the Indian Legislature and the Indian public opinion, to enter into an agreement the interests of Indians vitally affecting their status.

Aney's Assurance

Mr. Aney, the leader of the House, replying to the debate assured the House that the Government of India were fully aware of the strong feeling against the agreement, and the question had been engaging the Secretary of State.

The House passed without division Sir H. Gidney's amendment as substantive proposition, recommending to the Governor-General to request the Secretary of State not to implement the agreement by order-in-Council.

Indo-Burma Agreement

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The galleries as well as the House were full to-day for the first time in the present session of the Central Assembly. Congress members attended in almost full strength.

The presence of Congress members and the expected debate on the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement attracted many visitors to the galleries, including a large batch of school students.

Some members of the Muslim League were among the visitors.

The House then took up the debate on the Indo-Burma immigration agreement.

After Sir Halim Ghaznavi had formally moved his resolution, two amendments were moved by Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta and Sir Henry Gidney.

Mr. Dutta's amendment recommended that in the event of the Government of Burma not agreeing to a revision of the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement, the Government of India should give immediate notice of termination of the Trade Agreement concluded last February with Burma.

GIDNEY'S AMENDMENT

Sir Henry Gidney's amendment recommended to the Governor-General to request the Secretary of State not to implement the agreement by Order-in-Council unless and until satisfactory modifications are secured which will carry out to the full the parliamentary assurances given with regard to the status of Indians in Burma and their right of entry into Burma after separation from India, and remove such provisions as are discriminatory and humiliating to the people of India.

REJECTED BY NATION

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi moving his resolution, declared that the Indo-Burma Agreement was a gross violation of repeated assurances given in parliament in regard to India after the separation of Burma, and by other high authorities of His Majesty's Government, the Government of India and the Government of Burma. He emphasised that the present agreement was condemned by every section of opinion in India. There was no question of Hindus or Muslims on this issue; both Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League and Mr. Gandhi had been emphatic in their condemnation of the agreement. The Hindu Mahasabha, both Houses of Bengal Legislature and All-Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had condemned the agreement as an offence to the self-respect of the people of India. India, demanded with one voice that this agreement should be rejected in toto.

ASSURANCES TO INDIA

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi then recalled the many assurances given in regard to India by various authorities. In the First Round Table Conference in 1931, the sub-committee relating to Burma had stressed the importance of there being no discrimination as regards Indians entering Burma. When the Government of India Bill was being discussed in the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Inskip on behalf of the Government assured the House that nobody wanted discrimination and that in the instrument of instructions there shall be direction to reserve bills restricting Indian professionals and businessmen. Again in 1936, Mr. Butler had given an assurance in the Commons that they had to give the right of restriction in regard to unskilled labour only, while at the same time they did not want to stop the free entry of Indians in general. As late as February 1941, no less a person than the Premier of Burma, U Saw, in an interview to the press in India, assured that there would be no discrimination against Indians, that Indian residents and settlers would have the same rights and privileges as Burmans.

Sir Abdul Halim complained that the Government of India, in the composition of the Indian delegation to Burma, did not even include one non-official Indian adviser as the Government of Burma did in appointing the Baxter Commission.

"ONLY A FACT FINDING" DELEGATION"

Sir Abdul Halim asserted that Sir Girja Shankar's delegation was a fact-finding one and he had no right without consulting the Indian Legislature, the Indian public opinion and other interests, to enter into an agreement jeopardising the interests of Indians and vitally affecting their status. He pointed out that no restrictions had been placed on the entry of the British into Burma but the discrimination applied only to Indians.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi appealed to the Government of Burma and the Burmans themselves not to forget the great contributions which India had made to the prosperity of Burma and urged the Member-in-Charge of Indians Overseas to take strong and incessant measures to see that the agreement was rejected in toto.

Mr. A. C. Dutta asked what were the genesis and history of the Agreement, particularly who initiated it?.

Mr Aney replying said that demand for the agreement was initiated by the Burma Government.

"GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"

Mr. Dutta proceeding said that the denunciation of the Agreement was unanimous, every section of opinion in India said it was unacceptable from all points of view and all aspects. The problem was unfair competition and alleged penetration by Indian labour. The Delegation which went from India did not consult a single Indian. There was no evidence to show that Indians had displaced the Burmans in any way. Without going into details he wanted to say that the assurance given by responsible ministers amounted to a Gentlemen's Agreement.

WHY BLAME BAJPAI?

Sir Henry Gidney, speaking in support of his Amendment reminded the House of abiding services which members of his community had rendered to Burma, particularly in its Customs Department and construction of its Railways and Telegraph services.

Proceeding Sir Henry urged that they should not blame Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, who was denied the opportunity to defend himself. "I hold no brief for the Government, for I have already condemned the agreement."

He asked the Government to state whether they had approved of the agreement and what instructions were sent to Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. He understood that the Government did approve of the agreement.

Proceeding Sir Henry said that agreement as a whole constituted a violation of the very spirit of the protection which the British Parliament envisaged in this matter of entry into Burma of people of India. At the same time he was fully aware of judicial position that assurances given by the spokesmen of the British Government had no more than an academic value. He therefore urged that the House should take more realistic view of the whole situation.

EUROPEAN VIEWPOINT

Mr. Champman Mortimer indicated that although the European Group were critical of many aspects and details of the agreement, they were by a majority opposed to the resolution and the amendment. (oh oh). There were Europeans in India, and members of the European group were among them, who recognised that Indians had a strong case against the agreement; but what the group would prefer would be that the Governor-General-in-Council should request the Secretary of State not to implement the agreement by an Order-in-Council until in consultation with the two governments concerned he was able to secure such modifications as would make it more acceptable to the people of India and would carry out the assurances given in Parliament.

"A Misfit"

Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar declared he was unable to say one word in defence of the agreement; it was a misfit and an ill-conceived baby which Sir G. S. Bajpai had left on Mr. Aney's doorstep. Indians had brought prosperity to Burma but under the agreement they were regarded as trespassers who should be prosecuted.

OUTRAGEOUS CLAUSE

Asserting that the agreement should be considerably modified if it was to be acceptable to the people of India, he pointed out that the outrageous Clause 14 imposing unheard of penalties must go; the permit system and the fee must go; the nine-year limit of stay should also go.

The most important thing was that the Government of India should be firm and should protect the just rights of Indians.

"Illchosen"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta declared that the occasion for thrusting the agreement on the country had been singularly ill-chosen. At a time when there was talk of a new world reconstruction, of Atlantic Charters and equal enjoyment of the world's raw materials, and when the Commonwealth was fighting for its life, it was deplorable that one wing of that Commonwealth should have asked for and another should have submitted to an agreement of this character. He though that the oppression and insult in Burma, South Africa, or Zanzibar of the nationals of a country of 400 millions were the result of the spinelessness, the bonelessness, the spiritlessness and the worthlessness of the Government of India (laughter).

EXPROPRIATION OF INDIAN RIGHTS

The agreement, he declared, was one of expropriation to the extent of destruction of established Indian rights—Expropriation under the auspices of the very Government of India which was supposed to be the watchdog of Indian interests. Section 44 of the Government of Burma Act, he said, gave Indians rights which were coterminous with those of Britishers; but the framers of the Agreement had relied entirely on the Proviso to the section with the result that what was a proviso had been treated as if it was the main provision of the section.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referring to some of the objectionable provisions denounced the Clause under which he said no Indian who did not want to lose his Indian citizenship could now stay in Burma as a matter of right. Indians as such had no right to remain Indians and remain in Burma; they must become Burmese and then they might remain under certain conditions.

WORTHY OF HITLER

Criticising the Government of India delegation, he asserted that the terms of the agreement were not shown to Indian representatives in Burma; the Baxter Report was not shown to them. The agreement was first entered into and Indians were then coerced into accepting it —the agreement, he declared, was worthy only of Hitler.

BOZMAN BOOSTS BAJPAI BUNGLE

Mr. G. S. Bozman, Secretary, Department of Indians Overseas, speaking as one who accompanied the delegation to Burma and was present during the negotiations contradicted the Press report that Sir G. S. Bajpai stated that the Delegation was going for the purpose of exploring whether an agreement was possible. Sir Girja Shankar, he said, was under no illusions as to the limits of his authority. The 'communique' issued by the Government of India in June, which was more authoritative, made it clear, he claimed that as a result of preliminary discussion, both Governments were satisfied that personal negotiations offered a reasonable prospect of success.

BAXTER REPORT

He also corrected the impression that the conclusions of the Baxter Report related to unskilled Labour only. The report, he said, referred to elements in the climate of Burma which opposed the entry of Indians and although at present the only overt demand was for limitation of unskilled Indian Labour there was no evidence that other classes of labour were welcome.

The report spoke of the deep-rooted sense of frustration among the unemployed Burmans. The Government of India delegation when they reached Rangoon were faced by the Government of Burma fortified with the Baxter report. The House might consider it their duty to place before the Secretary of State considerations with regard to the assurances given in Parliament but the delegation who had read those assurances, were faced in Rangoon with an autonomous Government making certain requests.

AND WHAT HAPPENED IN RANGOON

He went on to refer to the consultation with the Standing Emigration Committee in India and with the 'ad hoc' Committee of Indians in Rangoon specifically constituted to assist the Indian delegation in its negotiations. The suggestions that the 'ad hoc' Committee were not admitted to the secrets of how the negotiations were proceeding were incorrect. There was one point on which they were not consulted; it arose at the very last stage of the negotiations but all the other points were placed before the Committee. In fact the delegation gave more time to the 'ad hoc' Committee than to the Burma Delegation.

"SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE".

At the conclusion of the negotiations in Rangoon it was obvious that something had to be put down on paper. A draft was drawn up and was initialled in Rangoon as representing a fair picture of the conclusions reached. It was made clear at that time that the Government of India would not sign an agreement in Rangoon and Sir G. S. Bajpai said the Delegation must consult the Standing Emigration Committee and certain others with regard, particularly to the Marriage Clause. The objections to the Marriage Clause were specifically discussed with the Indian Committee in Rangoon.

He refuted the suggestion that instructions had been given to the Delegation to come to a compromise with the Burma Government.

Mr. Bozman lastly referred to the appeal made to Burma not to do anything that might embitter the relations between Indians and Burmans. It was an appeal, he said, which should also be made to India.

EUROPEANS AND AGREED FORMULA

Prof. Bannerji criticised the "indecent hurry" in concluding the agreement. He asserted that it was no agreement at all, as one party affected by it, namely, the people of India, had never been consulted. He revealed that the amendment moved by Sir Henry Gidney had been agreed to unanimously by the leaders of all Parties in the House at a meeting on Sunday and he regretted that Mr. Chapman Mortimer should have opposed it in spite of the understanding arrived at the meeting at which the leader of the European Group was present.

Sir Frederick James supporting the amendment explained that leaders of Parties present at the meeting on Sunday had merely agreed to recommend the amendment to their parties.

Sir Henry Gidney: He (the leader of the European Group) agreed to the amendment.

JAMES' STAND

Sir Frederick James proceeded to say that the majority of the European Group had rejected the amendment and decided to oppose the resolution and the amendment. He himself was not one of that majority (cheers). He thought that if he withheld support to the amendment it would be neither in the interest of his community nor of India; It would not be consistent with the policy which the European Group had followed so long. (Renewed cheers).

CHANDAVARKAR'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Sir V. N. Chandavarkar in a maiden speech which was cheered said he was pained by the speech of Mr. Chapman Mortimer and felt inclined to ask himself whether there was anything to look forward to in the Empire. He felt the contrast provided by that speech to the position he had seen in Bombay where on more than one occasion Europeans had been more pro-Indian than Indians.

Speaking of the Agreement he said the only test was whether it was in India's interests. If it was not in India's interests it was not in the interest of the Commonwealth. It the Agreement was implemented in spite of the opinion in the country, the lack of faith in British statesmanship would grow stronger. An agreement of this character would undermine the fundamental basis of the British connection with this country, which he declared would be a great tragedy and a calamity.

HUSSAINBHAI'S DISCLOSURE

Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji supporting the amendment complained that the Baxter Report was not placed before the Standing Emigration Committee and that Committee, therefore, had not the full facts before it to come to a proper decision on the Agreement.

Mr. Aney intervening pointed out that the recommendations of the Baxter Report were placed before the Committee.

Mr. Lalji asked why the full report should not have been made available to them. He pointed out that when the notice of termination of the existing Order-in-Council was received the House was in session and yet it was not informed on such an important matter.

TELEGRAM FROM RANGOON

As regards the claim to have consulted the 'ad hoc' Committee in Rangoon, he read a telegram from the President of the Committee dated July 22 expressing surprise at several terms of the Agreement, some of which the president said were entirely new and Burma Indians were staggered. Did not that telegram show the 'ad hoc' Committee was not fully consulted?

Mr. A. M. Dam also spoke in support of the motion.

Aney's Reply

Mr. M. S. Aney, in replying to the debate, said that the Government of India could claim that whatever the difference between them and the political parties in other matters, both were agreed in championing and zealously guarding the rights of Indians abroad. Indians, he claimed, had found in the Government of India a champion to protect the honour of Indians overseas.

He proceeded to summarise the objections to the Agreement which had been made both in the House and in representations made to him by various bodies.

He pointed out that Government of India delegation consulted the Standing Emigration Committee before they went to Rangoon and after the agreement was initialled. In Rangoon, the delegation consulted the 'ad hoc' committee of Indians.

The Government of India, he proceeded, were fully aware of the strong feeling against this Agreement, and the question had been engaging the attention of the Secretary of State. The Government of India had urged the postponement of the issue of the Order-in-Council.

The Government hoped that the people would co-operate with them in finding a solution. He himself was an optimist and believed that a solution would be found but if it was not possible, he would approach the House for advice as regards the next step which should be taken. He undertook to send the decision of the House and the speeches made during the debate to the Secretary of State with such recommendation as they thought it necessary to make in order that amendments might be carried out to make the Agreement acceptable. (Cheers)

Ghaznavi's Amendment Passed

After a brief reply by Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, the House passed without a division Sir Henry Gidney's amendment as the Substantive Resolution. Mr. A. C. Datta withdrew his amendment.

ADJOURNMENT ON HAJ ISSUE

The debate on the Indo-Burma Agreement had a brief interruption during which the House discussed Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi's motion of adjournment, which was ultimately withdrawn.

Sir Abdul Halim pointed out that the Government of India had decided to allot one sailing from the port of Calcutta to carry pilgrims to Hedjaz and on a definite understanding that the ship would be large enough to carry all the available passengers. Scindias has agreed to let the traffic be given to the Mughal Lines. Sir Abdul Halim alleged that the ship "Akbar" which had been allotted by the Mughal Line was not large enough and therefore the understanding reached with the Government had not been adhered to. He also alleged that the action of the Mughal Line was part of a design to persuade the Government of India to close the port of Calcutta for Haj traffic.

Mr. Aney, replying, to Sir Abdul Halim said that the ship "Akbar" was capable to carrying 1,347 passengers and according to information the Government of India had it would provide adequate accommodation for passengers who wished to embark from the port of Calcutta. As for the other allegation, Mr. Aney said that he could not say what was in the mind of the Mughal Line. He suggested that the motion be withdrawn. Sir Abdul Halim was prepared to withdraw the motion, provided the Government gave an assurance.

Chair: No it must be done unconditionally. Sir Abdul Halim wanted the Government to see that no boat with less than 1,400 as its carrying capacity should be allotted for Calcutta port next year.

Mr. Aney: We will consider it if there is no war.

The motion was withdrawn.

RELIEF FROM DOUBLE TAXATION

Select Committee On Incomes From States: Jt. Minute Of Dissent

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

One of the main changes made by the Select Committee on the Income Tax Amendment Bill in the report presented to the Assembly to-day is to postpone until May 31, 1943, the operation of certain of the amendments made by the bill, which affect assessments.

RELIEF MEASURE

A new sub-section has been added to the bill to provide relief from the hardship, which would be felt if income accruing in an Indian State and once taken into account for rate purposes in the year of accrual were again to be taken into account for rate purposes in the year of remittance into British India. The effect of the new sub-section is to secure that it shall not be taken into account for rate purposes in the year of remittance so long as it does not exceed in amount the British Indian income in that year. If it does exceed the British Indian income in that year, the rate of tax will be rate applicable to the amount of the income accrued outside British India on the supposition that it represented the total income of the assessee.

This provision is necessary in order to safeguard revenue in years when the British Indian income of the assessee is small in proportion to the amount remitted from outside.

STATE RATES ISSUE

Some members enquired if Indian States adopted provisions similar to those now made, and included income arising in British India in the total income for State Income-tax purposes, there was a likelihood that State Income-tax authorities would insist on determining independently the amount of the income arising in British India and call for the production of books of account.

The Finance Member expressed the confident belief that States would ordinarily accept the British Indian determination of the amount of income arising in British India.

In reply to an enquiry about the enjoyment by Hindu undivided families of the rights accorded to such questions.

JT. MINUTE OF DISSENT

Mr. Baijnath Bajoria and Mr. Hoseinbhoy Laljee in a joint minute of dissent, among other things, state that although by the addition of the new sub-clause about income accruing in a State, an improvement is made in the clause as originally framed, they are of opinion that if the accrual basis in the case of an income from an Indian State is given up, as is purported to be done by the bill, then there is no reason why such income should be grossed up for rate purposes in the year of accrual. It is clear, however, they add that when such income is remitted to or brought into British India, it will be subjected to British Indian tax.—A. P.

British subjects by certain sections of the Act the Finance Member stated that there was no likelihood of any change in the present practice of treating Hindu undivided families, as if they were individual persons in deciding

I. A. F. ENTIRELY INDIAN

Bewoor On Aircraft Expansion Scheme

A number of members of the Congress nationalist party were sitting in benches normally occupied by the Muslim League party.

The decision to expand the In-

(Continued on Page 9)

2 TREATMENTS IN ONE FOR... CHEST COLDS

Your tight, achy chest gets help in two ways—inside and out—when you rub on Vicks VapoRub at bedtime:

1. You breathe in VapoRub's healing vapours straight to the sore, inflamed air-passages.
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HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

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For baby's tender skin there is nothing that can match Kanti, for Kanti is made from pure vegetable oils, which are known for centuries as most soothing and vital aids to skin health and loveliness.

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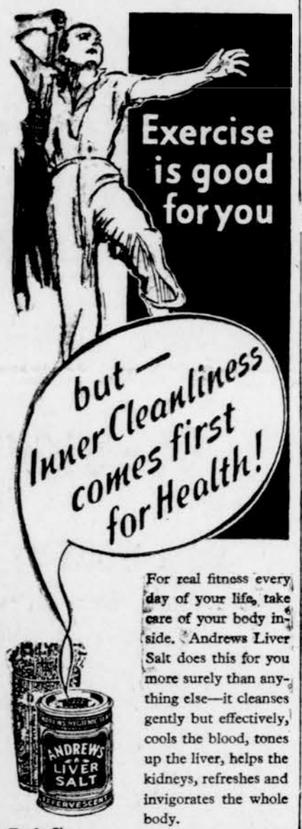

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NAVYUG'S SYMPHONY OF LOVE-LIFE
Produced by: WINAYAK
Story by: V. S. KHANDEKAR
Directed by: JUNNARKAR
Sangam
(Hindi & Marathi)
Starring: MEENAKSEE, VATSALA, KUMTEKAR, SALVI, DAMUANNA MALWANKAR, JOG & WINAYAK
OPENS NEXT SATURDAY AT NEW WEST END
A 'PEERLESS PICTURES' RELEASE
TO-NIGHT—'LAPANDAV' Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 2, 1998
Muslim: Shavaal 15, 1360
Parsi: Ardibehest 30, 1311.
Sunrise: 6h. 41m.; Sunset: 6h. 4m.
Hightide: 00-45; 12-30
Lowtide: 6-31; 18-30
THURSDAY: November 6
Municipal Corporation: 3 p.m. (B.T.)
FRIDAY: November 7
Haj Committee at 5 p.m.

PUBLIC SERMON: His Holiness Acharyadev Shree Vijaya Ramchandrasurishvarji's public sermon at 157, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., "Anand Bhuvan" to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public meeting for Questions and Answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

12TH ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATORS' DAY will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, Khar. Mr. P. G. Shah, Accountant-General, Bombay, will preside.

STUDY CLASS AT BLAVATSKY LODGE: Mr. C. Jinarajadasa will conduct in English at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) a study class on the Bhagavad Gita.

ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS: The first general meeting of the Association of Electrical Undertakings will be held in the B.E.S.T. Conference Hall, Electric House, Colaba, to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS OF HAJIS: Intending pilgrims to the Hejaz are informed that the Chief Censor, India, has no objection to Haj Pilgrims taking religious books with them on their journey to the Hejaz and he has instructed Censors accordingly.

KARSONDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for women and children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, 1,772 patients, consisting of 860 women and 912 children were treated free during the month of October 1941. The average daily attendance of patients was 74.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY AT KALBADEVI ROAD: 3,706 persons (including 607 men, 1,933 women and 1,168 children) attended the Seeds Traders' Association and the Bombay Gujarati Vapari Mandali's Public Charitable Dispensary at Kalbadevi Rd., in the month of October 1941. The daily average attendance of patients was 119.17.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME: Applications are invited from College students, preferably from Junior classes for some seats in the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home at Khar, the model suburb of Bombay, with all the amenities of modern age. For particulars apply to the Secretary before the 15th Nov.

DANCE IN AID OF WAR FUND: A Gala Dance in aid of the War Gifts Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 6th December, at 9-30 p.m. The dance is being held under the auspices of the BEST Employees' Association. "Bert Nissim and his Merry Makers" will be in attendance and a number of attractions will be included in the programme.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: The Jt. Secretary writes:—The Bombay National Guards express their deep regret at the sad and untimely demise of Shri. Muddu Shetty, who was a very active worker. It is a great loss to the institution. The special general body meeting offer their condolence to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement. May his soul rest in peace!

SWADESHI MARKET PRIZES: Following are the numbers of the first 20 lucky numbers of prize-winners in the Bombay Swadeshi Market Sales. List of the other numbers can be seen in the Swadeshi Market Board Office:—
16429, 17079, 15877, 1179 313, 6465, 1290, 3281, 15071, 10279, 10665, 3601, 21689, 14179, 16765, 11471, 19979, 9196, 15491, 10079.

STUDENTS AND DEOLI DETENUS: Mr. C. B. Shah, the General Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union (affiliated to A.I.S.F.) writes that a resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union held on Nov. 1, at 38, Harvey Rd., Bombay, on the hunger-strike of Deoli detenus and urged students to hold public meetings and organise demonstrations in that behalf.

PUBLIC LECTURE IN MAHIM: Mr. H. R. Stimson will deliver a public lecture on "War Effort" at the Mahim Gymkhana, Lady Jamsetji Rd., Mahim at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday). Mr. A. S. Trollip will preside. The lecture is open to the public and will be followed by the inauguration of the "Scrap Week" in Mahim which has been organised by the local Scrap Collection Committee with a view to intensify scrap collection activities in that part of the city. A novel and attractive display of Scrap Specimens will be on display at the show windows of the Paramount Stores and Restaurant on Lady Jamsetji Rd. Mr. Trollip will perform the inauguration of the "Scrap Week" in Mahim.

FR. INDIA PETROL COUPONS

A reciprocal agreement has been established between the British and French Indian Governments whereby coupons issued by Motor Spirit Rationing Authorities in British India and Indian States will be valid in French India and "vice versa".

RADIO TALK ON FILMS

Khwaja Mushtaq Ahmad will give a talk on new Hindustani films from the All-India Radio, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Kitty Foyle." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Blood and Sand". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"A Woman's Face". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"New Wine". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Freedom Radio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Manmohan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural". Daily at 4 p.m. only
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu". Daily at 3-30 and 9-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—Punarmilan". Daily at 4-30, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami". Daily at 1 and 3-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Buck Privates". Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Lagan". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Sohana Geet." Daily at 4-15, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Santa Fe Trail". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Zorro's Fighting Legion". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Talk Of The Suburbs

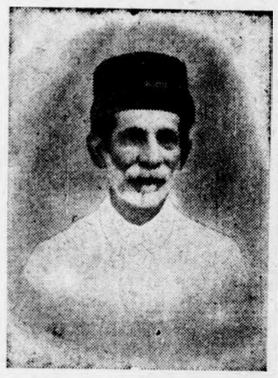
(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

A woman, said to be a prostitute, living at Shivaji Park, Dadar, was it is alleged, in the early hours of Saturday morning, assaulted, raped and robbed of money and jewellery near Powai Lake, Andheri.

Police investigation is in progress.

Another incident has been reported at the Andheri Police Station by a young mahar girl (working in the match factory) who it is alleged was raped by a watchman of the factory.

The watchman has been arrested.



Dr. Cawasji Nusserwanji Satta, L.M. & S., one of Bombay's oldest and popular practitioners, who died at his Khetwadi residence, in the early hours of Saturday morning.

1300th Anniversary Of Imam Husain's Martyrdom

A meeting of the Grand Muslim Mission was held under the presidentship of Mr. Mohammad Ali Al-Haj Salmin and the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be collected to commemorate the 1300th anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Husain by publishing the history and philosophy of Husain's martyrdom in English, Gujarati and Marathi."

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Al-Haj Salmin and seconded by Mr. Shareef.

M. K. N. Bhatia High School

END OF SILVER JUBILEE FUNCTIONS

The last item of the various Silver Jubilee functions of the school was celebrated on Monday last in the school hall under the presidentship of Seth Vallabhdas Cursondas Natha, the Chairman of the Board of the Trustees. The opening ceremony of the magazine "Sanatan Dharma" was done by Shastri Dhirajram. Mr. J. H. Trivedi is the Principal of the M.K.N. Bhatia High School, which recently celebrated its silver jubilee and is a well-known educationalist of Bombay. Seth Vallabhdas distributed silver cups numbering about 60 and books to the various students found proficient either in games or in industrial work for the school exhibition.

"Annewari" In Thana District

The proposals of the Collector of Thana to make the "annewari" of the rice crop only in the areas affected by scanty rainfall this year and to grant suspension of land revenue accordingly in respect of rice fields only have been approved by the Government of Bombay.

The "annewari" of grass in the villages in which it is notified as a money crop and of gardens in the Umbergaon Dahanu and Palghar talukas will be made separately and land revenue on the grass lands and these gardens will be recovered accordingly. No relief, however, will be given to gardens in the Bassein taluka.

Exhibition Of Paintings

An exhibition of the paintings of the members of the "Bombay Group" (P. T. Reddy, A. A. Majeed, C. Baptista, M. T. Bhopale and M. Y. Kulkarni) will be held at the Bombay Art Society Salon, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, from 6th Nov. to Sunday, Nov. 16 (daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.). In connection with the exhibition Mr. Charles Gerrard, Director, Sir J.J. School of Art, will give a talk on "Modern Painting in India" at 6-30 p.m. on Nov. 11, at the same place.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 71,45,114/13.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 2,500 Mr. R.C. Lowndes, Rs 1,000 the Phoenix Mills Ltd., Agents Messrs Ramnarain Harnandrai and Sons, Rs. 500 Messrs. Gill and Co. Rs. 250 Mr. Hargovandas Jeevandas, J.P. Rs. 200 the Hon. Mr. Justice R.S. Broomfield, Rs. 150 Mr. J.M.B. Gibbons, Rs. 100 Dr. H.T. Sorley Rs. 90 the Manager and staff of the Triton Insurance Co. Ltd. Rs. 50 Mr. J. B. Brooks.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 1,000 the Phoenix Mills Ltd. Rs. 250 Mr. Hargovandas Jeevandas, J.P.

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 100 the West End Watch Co. Bombay.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 150 Mr. A. McCulloch, Rs. 100 Mr. A. R. Chisholm.

Grand Total: Rs. 71,52,501/4/3.

FACTORY ACT AMENDED

For Extra Hours In Bombay Cotton Mills

The Bombay Government has issued a notification under Sec. 8 of the Factories Act, 1934, exempting cotton spinning and weaving mills for a period of six months from the operation of Sec. 34 of that Act. The effect of the notification is that such factories can work a 6-day week of 60 hours instead of 54 hours. The workers will be paid overtime for the extra six hours at 1-1/4 times the ordinary rate of pay.

Ordinarily, before mills could take advantage of this exception, it would be obligatory on them, under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, to give a notice of change, intimating their intention to make a change in the total weekly hours of work; and, if there is no agreement with the representatives of employees, to take the dispute into conciliation. To avoid the delay involved in this procedure, which might adversely affect production, it has been decided to make it unnecessary on the part of employers to give notice of such change by amending the Act.

The amending legislation, the Bombay Industrial Disputes (Second Amendment) Act was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on Tuesday afternoon (November 4).

Co-operative Consumers Society Meeting

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The benefits enjoyed by the taxi drivers of Bombay during the past year due to the Co-operative Consumer's Society were referred to at the annual general meeting of the Society held at the Cama Hall this afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Pinto and Mr. S H. Jhabwalla addressed the members of the Society.

The most important activity of the Society was the opening of a petrol pump on a co-operative basis for supplying petrol to members at the lowest rate.

Among the other activities of the Society were the securing of licence for repairing of meters, sale of meters, and tailoring arrangements for supplying uniforms to members.

War Orders For Handloom Weavers

Mr H F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, has just visited the Co-operative Industrial Associations at Ahmednagar, Yeola and Malegaon. These associations exist to further the interests of the handloom weavers by supplying yarn and dyes at wholesale prices, by selling the handloom products on consignment or by purchasing them outright from the weaver.

The Ahmednagar Association has organised the supply of hand-woven woollen blankets for the Army under a Supply Department contract and has a finishing plant which is now engaged in carrying out an order for some 25,000 blankets. These are woven in the villages on primitive looms and sent to Ahmednagar for "fulling" and finishing. The Adviser also visited the Government Sugarcane Research Sub-Station at Kopergaon and the Cereal Breeding Station at Niphad, as well as Taluka Demonstration Centres at Nandgaon and Yesgaon.

Improvements' Committee's New Chairman

Dr Poonsey H. Meisheri was elected Chairman of the Improvements' Committee of the Municipal Corporation, at its meeting on Tuesday for the remaining period of the year 1941-42, in the place of Mr Chimanlal Manchubhai who tendered his resignation.

A resolution, recording the valuable services of Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai during the tenure of his office was passed at the meeting.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On a charge of kidnapping a minor girl from the lawful custody of her mother in October last Lacchamaya Rajanna was placed before Mr. G A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Tuesday morning. He was ordered to be released on bail.

On the charge of being found in possession of a pen-knife, a vegetable hawker was placed before Mr K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, this morning. Considering the plea of the accused that the knife was necessary for his avocation, the Magistrate fined him Rs 2.

Three other persons were fined Rs. 3 each for possessing a walking stick.

Murder Suspect To Be Sent To America

CALCUTTA: November 3.

Mr. J. F. Hallisay, American Third Engineer of the s.s "Winona" who was arrested by the Calcutta Port Police on the arrival of the ship on November 1 in connection with the alleged murder of the ship's Fourth Engineer appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and was taken to jail custody till November 7.

The Magistrate informed that the accused would be tried in America and would be repatriated by his ship.—United Press.

PROMOTING HINDUSTANI LITERATURE

Prizes Offered By Bombay Govt.

The Government of Bombay have set apart Rs. 600 for the encouragement of Hindustani literature during the current year, and it is proposed to utilise this amount in giving cash prizes to authors of deserving works published after 1930 which could be considered as Hindustani, (that is simple colloquial, Hindi or Urdu books), the purchasing of copies of such works and in similar ways.

Persons desirous of receiving grants from this allotment should apply to the Secretary, Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani, c/o the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, Poona, with 16 copies of each of the books, either in Nagari or Urdu script, not later than January 1, 1942, after which no application will be entertained. They are also requested to furnish full particulars of the works, showing name and address of the author, name of the publisher, name of the book with number of edition and year of publication, price and special features, if any.

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WITH DOUBLE VALUE
4 GIFT SLIPS from ¼lb Cartons equal 1 Coupon

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY: November 5

Bombay I—Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Nritya Sangit. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 Hirabai Barodekar. 8-25 News in English. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Master Amritlal. 9-25 G. M. Nagpuri. 9-40 Readings from Marathi books. 9-50 Air Sextet. 12-30 p.m. Marathi Bhavgeets. 12-45 Conference of Classicists. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Film Fancies. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Chintopant Divekar. 5-20 Instrumental music. 5-25 G. M. Nagpuri. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Khadim Husain. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Jaltarang Solo. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Hirabai Barodekar. 7 Talk or music. 7-15 Gujarati garbas. 7-25 G. M. Nagpuri. 7-35 Chintopant Divekar. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Air Chorus party. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Hirabai Barodekar. 10-35 Air Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Songs from the stage. 8-15 Ebrahim. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Khadim Husain. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-40 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Mirabai. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 S. N. Chapekar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Khadim Husain. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 S. Parsekar. 9-15 G. M. Nagpuri. 9-30 Ernest Politzer. 9-45 Victorine Mich De Souza. 10 Mehli Mehta and his Sextette.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-10 V. A. Kagalkar. 5-30 Ghalib Ki Ghazalen. 5-45 Zohra Nazneen. 6-15 For women. 7 Sukhdev Parshad. 7-15 Will you solve my problem?—3. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Bashirbai. 8-30 Sukhdev Parshad. 8-45 Dagh Aur Jigar. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 It has happened. 9-50 Zohra Nazneen. 10 V. A. Kagalkar. 10-20 Sukhdev Parshad. 10-30 Bashirbai.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MORE APPEALS

The "New Statesman" of London has often urged the British Government to follow a conciliatory policy towards India. With the nearer approach of war towards India the paper repeats its appeal and warns Britain that any further delay in coming to an understanding with India is "dangerous as well as unworthy". "If the Russians", it points out, "should have to yield much more ground nearer the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, India's mood might weigh in the final issue as heavily as many armoured divisions." The paper scents a fresh possible danger in discontended Burma in the event of her Premier's demand for Dominion status immediately after the war being turned down by Britain. Referring to his cryptic remark that "Japan is very clever", the "New Statesman" says this is only an adroit way of recalling to mind that the Japanese have used the Buddhist faith to establish fraternal ties with the Burmese "who might, if we follow U. Saw's train of thought, be as happy in Japanese 'co-prosperity' system as in the British Empire unless, indeed, we choose to make them equal partners with the full status of a Dominion." Yet, the paper hopes, "this sharp reminder of some possibilities latent in the new situation in Asia may be salutary if it leads our Government to review our political as well as our military defences". If Britain is wise in time she can maintain cordial relations for an indefinite period both with Burma and India. But, judging from the latest indications, Mr. Churchill's reply to the memorandum of the Society of Friends and Mr. Amery's speech at the luncheon in honour of Burma's Premier, it is clear that so long as these two reactionaries and die-hards are in control, neither India or Burma can expect to get justice. Mr. Amery pleads: "What we feel is that our word should be at least as good as our bond". It should now be clear to him and every Britisher that there is no Indian who has any longer any faith in Britain's promises or pledges. Besides, the latest pledge to India it itself inadequate, vague and unacceptable.

Support To Indian Demand

As regards the Indian problem, the "New Statesman" would not advise any "formal constitutional change in war time". For the present it only suggests that "things can be done by turning the Viceroy's Council in effect into a National Cabinet", it being understood that there will be, "of course, complete and generous amnesty". With reference to the final settlement, it suggests that "only one further step would be required to undertake that this National Government shall prepare and carry through the process of self-determination after the war in negotiation with this country which pledges itself to respect India's decision, whatever it may be". "On these terms alone", the paper concludes, "can we hope for the full co-operation of India in the war that will decide her future together with our own. The British need this Ally as certainly as they need Russia" We believe it is understood that there will be an immediate declaration that the process of self-determination will be gone through within a brief prescribed period after the war and that negotiations with Britain at that stage will not be anything more than consultations with her. "If so, the suggestions of the "New Statesman" amount to an endorsement of the demands of the Non-Party Conference and a fair approximation to the Poona offer of the Congress.

Back To Poona Offer

The "New Statesman" gives expression to the true mind of India when it say: "But if India is ready to fight not for us and not for the King-Emperor but for herself and the defeat of Nazi racialism, she will do it gladly and proudly only under a National Government of her own". We can only hope that the "New Statesman's" appeal, which reflects the feelings of millions in this country, will be readily accepted by Government. If, however, Government think that the Indian people's renewed desire for a settlement is a sign of weakness, it will be a deplorable blunder. It will be a blunder, too, if Government think that if only they wait longer, they can get better terms from the Congress. As the "New Statesman" remarks, further delay in coming to an understanding with India will be both dangerous and unworthy. Moreover, however much Congressmen may desire an immediate settlement they will not offer better terms than were contained in the Poona offer. Indeed, it will be a great thing if the Poona offer is renewed. It appears from our Delhi correspondent's message that the idea of renewing the offer is finding favour among sevral members of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature and that it will strengthen the hands of the new Expanded Council of the Viceroy in its efforts to end the deadlock. As Gandhiji has decided to restrict further the movement of Satyagraha, if Government immediately release at least the Congress President, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and the A. I. C. C members still in jail, the country will practically get back to the time when the Poona offer was made. And if Government show any disposition to reconsider that offer, there is every chance of its being renewed, if only for the reason that the need for a big national war effort is much more urgent now than it was ever before.

U. S. A. And Finland

The port of Archangel, which is the main source of Anglo-American supplies to Russia, does not lie at exactly a safe distance from Finnish and German aircraft. And the revival of Finnish military activity on the Murmansk front increases the threat to Archangel, apart from other things. It was, therefore, time for the United States to wake up, which it has done. Mr. Cordell Hull has given Finland a plain warning and made a specific demand. The United States, he has declared, cannot tolerate Finland's military collaboration with Germany any more; if, therefore, Finland wants to profit from America's friendship now or in the future she must stop the fight with Russia forthwith. With this demand is also coupled the assurance that, should Finland accept the demand, America would try to get all outstanding questions between Russia and Finland settled satisfactory. The Finns have not yet replied to Mr. Cordell Hull's demarche. They must be thinking furiously. They knew the value of American friendship and they had been trying during all these four months to keep on the right side of America by means of verbal protestations and assurances. Mr. Cordell Hull now very bluntly tells them that the U.S.A. has had enough of these and wants deeds.

The situation suddenly facing the Finns is very difficult, indeed. If they reject America's demand, Britain declares war on them and simultaneously the U.S.A. withdraws all its sympathy for them. In such circumstances, an Anglo-Russian victory will spell their doom because they will have lost American—and, perhaps, British—protection against inevitable Russian demands upon their country. But how can they possibly submit to Mr. Cordell Hull? Even, apart from the fact that Baron Mannerheim is fiercely anti-Russian, the Germans would rather destroy Finland themselves than allow her to drop out, for, in the latter case, the northern front against Russia will disappear and almost disastrously upset the entire German military plan in the east. The Finns will have to fight on lest the Nazis destroy them. What next? The British will, of course, declare war on Finland as desired by Russia. But a declaration of war is meaningless if it is confined to a verbal announcement of formal belligerency. Is it, therefore, intended to prepare the ground for action in the form of a British expeditionary force to relieve Nazi-Finnish pressure upon Russia on the Murmansk? Let us hope so.

POLITICS, NATIONAL AND INTER NATIONAL—I

By S. V. Puntambekar (Professor, Hindu University, Benares)

Today there is a great crisis developing in human life and its established relationships. We find a revolution in ideas and a revolution in warfare, and a breakdown in old moral views, values and virtues. We see before us the debris of all movements and ambitions of the defeated and conquerred. Is a new world order bound to emerge out of it or is it a premature and fond hope of our wishful thinking? What are the maladies and dangers which have taken root in the human world of today? We see there an imperialism of machines, (2) of masses (3) of youth, (4) of sects, communities, nationalities, and still greater (5) of nations, powerful and organised for war, aggression and conquest. India has now become the happy hunting ground of all kinds of malcontents. Its timid atmosphere has afforded asylum to all political riff-raffs, economic refugees and religious nincompoops born within and coming from abroad, and to their superstitions and fanaticisms. At their bold instigation and at our weak connivance we are fighting small local medieval battles in the name of religion and culture, but really for our pet beliefs and superstitions, for economic rivalry and political encroachment, to gain the empire of the modern world—an empire of intellect and grit, of machines and organisations, of efficiency and common humanity. Our public life is now full of five per cent extremists, five per cent fanatics, twenty per cent liberals and the rest tremblers and wobblers who submit or follow the first ten. We are losing our identity of interests, unity of thought, common aspirations and actions which alone can unite us for a great destiny. Whatever homogeneity we had achieved in our life in the past was broken in the eighties. The nineties were a period of unsettlement. The nation then got out of health. Its temper became explosive and quarrelsome. Whole classes or strata of society began to feel free in some degree and to taste power for the first time. A kind of upstart arrogance became vocal with them. Now we find in religion, in social relations, in politics, in business, men grown contemptuous of old ideals and order asserting new ones. They have no clear objectives. There is no unity of movements. Religionism liberalism, communalism and socialism, all play havoc with us. There is a revulsion from old puritanism of character and creed to a new raffishness and vulgarisation of life and to a rapid relaxation in social and moral values

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Then what are the remedies? Remedies suggested are:—

1. Violence v Non-violence
2. Co-operation v. Non-co-operation
3. Liberalism v. Nationalism
4. Democracy v. Dictatorship.
5. Country v. Community.
6. Unity v. Separation.
7. Fusion v. Disruption.
8. Unitary Government v. Federal Government.
9. Parliamentary Democracy v. Socialism.
10. Materialism v. Spiritualism.

Our chief aim is, however, Swarajya. It means mainly:—

(1) Independence from force rule and

(2) Democracy — political and social at home.

The question, however, is not whether it is desirable but whether it is possible? Then what are the conditions necessary for its success?

1. A favourable time spirit.
2. An organised centre of power within the country which will achieve it, and control peace, order and freedom in it.
3. The will to achieve, the will to resist, and not to surrender or merely to vegetate in homes and clubs.
4. A strong defence consciousness.

Gooch says: "Nationalism denotes the resolve of a group of human beings to share their fortunes, and to exercise exclusive control over their own actions Where such a conscious determination exists there should be a State, and there will be no abiding peace until there is a State. Where there is a soul there should be a body in which it may dwell. The basis of nationalism is no doubt instinct, but the nationalism that rests on instinct alone will never enlarge and purify a nation's soul."

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The gospel that a people with a distinct national culture and self-consciousness should be allowed to live its own life shows still no signs of losing its appeal and power. But this is possible only when each nation respects the rights and aspirations of others as its own, and recognises its subordination to the welfare of humanity. Liberalism and nationalism are the two gifts of the French Revolution and the 19th century. They involve 1. Sovereignty of the people. 2 Liberty and equality of the individual. 3. Conception of Nation-State.

One is individualistic and democratic, the other is collectivistic and authoritarian. India is no doubt a geographical expression. In it Liberalism and Nationalism are working together to elevate and unite its people. To the revolutionaries, however, Liberalism is the vital force, with nationalism as a useful handmaid. To the patriots Nationalism is the primary binding force with Liberalism as its elevating and levelling weapon.

But to liberalise separately all the various States in India is an almost hopeless task. Therefore, shall Liberalism wait or nationalism? is the question. To work for a united India means in practice a state controlled by the British or some powerful State in which Liberalism is necessary but does not exist, or by some national party in which Liberalism is there but strength does not exist. Shall we then first try to make the nation-State or to get liberal rights? These two movements are still interminglied and confused in India. What we want, most urgently is freedom from immediate foreign control. We want a Nation-State The essential antagonism between Nationalism and Liberalism is not yet made clear in our country but they are no doubt fundamentally opposed. Nationalism emphasises the group and makes it intolerant of the individual rights, which are the very basis of Liberalism.

A Nation State can come into existence in India as elsewhere in three ways:—

(1) A strong centralised and existing Government can impose it by force.
(2) An organised State or party can create it partly by force and partly by consent.
(3) The people can create it by agreement and consent.

But only the second method is possible and practicable at present. The sentiment of Nationality was born in India in the crisis of the country's fate under British rule. Poets, philosophers, dramatists, artists, politicians, religious and social reformers arose and gave expression to its necessity and desirability. It has, however, become again weak to-day owing to the desire for individual and group rights and narrow democratic sentiments. Therefore, a new crisis is necessary in our life Defeat, by compelling people to stand together, has generally been more effective than victory in encouraging nationalism.

At present the danger is that initiative does not reside in the people as a whole, but only in political and religous groups and their dictators, bosses and rings. The growing strength of princes, landlords, foreigners and minorities is another danger. The future of India can never be secure while in provinces there exists a system of Government in direct antagonism to every constituent and national principle. The tragedy of India is that she has tried the parliamentary system too soon. That system takes for granted the existence of a homogeneous society. Without it, it is more likely accentuate than to obliterate differences

To offer political and other freedoms to indicidual who have not yet learned to live together in reasonable harmony is likely to postpone the accomplishment of that harmony We have soon get dissatisfied with parliamentary system and have now renounced power. Hence our failure to produce real political parties and loyalties is our another defect. Without them parliamentary democracy becomes impossible. In India, local interests and communal personalities count for more than common political views and loyalties. Then there is a lot of corruption, bribery and graft in our politics. A system of Transformisms as it were, exists. These are some of the causes of a set back to our Nationalism.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Frankly Speaking

Moscow Situation

Optimistic reports and speculations about the situation on any sector of the Russian front must be accepted with great reserve. But the position around Moscow is worth noting. The Germans have been known to be massing fresh reserves of men and material for a decisive onslaught with a view to capturing the capital before winter sets in. Moscow radio announced on Monday morning that the most serious phase of operations was beginning. This, taken together with M. Stalin's latest back-to-the-wall order to the defenders, could only be interpreted as anticipating fresh and even grave reverses for the Russians. But Tuesday morning's reports suggest that the Russians have received reinforcements and are forestalling the Nazi offensive with counter-attacks of their own. And, indeed, in the Kalinin sector they have scored an important success. The theoretical potentialities of German failure on the Moscow are great. But they are aware of the tremendous issue at stake in the battle for the capital, and they will shrink from no sacrifice of men and material to capture the great city

Japan's Plan

General Wavell's surprise visit to Malaya has aroused speculations in Washington where observers have begun wonder whether the Far East situation is not more grave than it has been allowed to appear. And we have no doubt that this visit has been carefully noted in Tokio, too. In Washington, indeed, it is thought that it may actualy have an excellent moral effect upon Japan. This might be possible—but not probable—were Japan to be planning an imminent drive Southwards. But it looks as though, despite German hints and their own press fulminations, the Japanese still hesitate to strike at what are called the democracies. Recent military activities strengthen the theory that Japan is going to launch a powerful offensive against China. What are the "democracies" going to do about that? Heave a sigh of "realistic" relief or help China?

Foreign Propaganda

The Burma Premier may be congratulated on his decision to visit America and interview President Roosevelt on the implications of the Atlantic Charter. His example may well be followed by some prominent Congress leaders preferably ex-Premiers. Congress has long neglected foreign propaganda. It is more necessary now than ever before, if only for the purpose of counteracting anti-Indian propaganda on the lines of Mr. Duff Cooper's notorious Talking Points. Educative propaganda is particularly necessary in America as the latter will have much to do with post-war reconstruction.

Inequitable

The decision of all Provincial Governments to increase the working hours in cotton spinning and weaving mills from 54 to 60 per week would, in normal times have been an unmitigated evil. But to ensure adequate war supplies and meet the shortage caused by the stoppage of textile imports, some increase in workin hours may be necessary. But considering the huge profits made by the mills now, the low rate of normal wages, and rising prices, the proposed payment for overtime at only one and a quarter time the ordinary rate of pay is utterly inadequate. The overtime payment must be at least 50 per cent more.

Poets On The Screen

Slowly, perhaps reluctantly, but inevitably the films in India are establishing a closer contact with literary life in the country. The latest evidence of this change is provided by the report that a film company of Calcutta is shortly producing a film which will depict a poets' symposium (*mushaira*) of the nineteenth century. This is an excellent and very original idea and further interest will be lent to the film by the fact that well-known living Hindustani writers and poets are being approached to play the roles of the literary giants of the days gone by. Several leading *litterateurs* are said to be collaborating with the producers in this scheme. There is no doubt of the success of this venture which, besides providing excellent film fare, will help to raise the cultural level of Indian films. We do not know which *mushaira* is being re-enacted in this film but as both Hindu and Muslim poets always participated in *mushairas*, we hope the producers will not forget to emphasize the cosmopolitan and truly non-communal nature of such literary gatherings which did so much to evolve the common national language of India—Hindustani.

Research In Musical Instruments

The discussions at the thirteenth conference of the Station Directors of All-India Radio held at Delhi last week show that many radio stations are conducting experimental research in Indian musical instruments with a view to improving and widening the scope of broadcast musical entertainment. Research in the improvement of Indian musical instruments is most necessary and has been long neglected. Some research work in this direction is being done at the Bhatkhande University of Indian Music. Lucknow. But such research must be carried on wherever there are well-equipped organisations for the teaching of Indian music.

Red Tape Must Go And India Must Get Ready

Sir Victor Sassoon On The Possibility Of German Push From Caspian

"Have we seriously considered the consequences of the bombing of Bombay, for instance? I know we have had a series of A.R.P. instructions published from time to time, but have we seriously considered how vulnerable so many of our factories are, much more so than modern types at home"? Asked Sir Victor Sassoon, in an address at the Rotary lunch on Tuesday afternoon. Rotarian R. G. Higham presided and Rotarian Sir A. R. Dalal accorded a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Sir Victor Sassoon speaking on "The Principle of Preparedness", said:

India to-day is literally in the middle of a war, which is coming closer to her every minute. Her outposts are in the Middle East and Singapore, and no one can tell when the German juggernaut, with or without the help of its Japanese ally, may not bring that war into India itself.

Now what are we doing in anticipation of this very possible possibility? We have been recruiting and, as we all know, recruiting a first-class type of soldiers. It is true that I have been told that there is a shortage of a suitable type of officer. Why I do not know, but it is most important that this should be put right from the point of view of India herself. For, if India is to gain her independence she will need a strong Army, properly officered and with a nucleus of a General Staff, and surely now is the time to begin acquiring these necessities.

We have been developing our supplies, and we can point to a good deal of success in this direction, but we can also point to a lack of imagination, which has meant that we have not gone as far as we should. I know that there are the usual alibis. Some of the topmen in Supply would have liked to have prepared ahead for the demands that they foresaw were bound to be made. What stopped them? The machine of the Government of India with its proud crest: Red Tape Rampant.

Sir Victor then related the story of the plight of an American salesman caught in the meshes of the Red Tape at Delhi

"I have a feeling that some of you have experienced something like this in your dealings with Government.

Well, this must be altered and you and I, just ordinary folk, must keep on agitating until this is altered, and it can be done if we agitate long enough intelligently.

DANGER NEAREH.

Now I am just as convinced as anyone that Britain will not lose the war in the end, but I do see the possibility of the Russians being driven back; of a German push through Turkey and from the Caspian Sea, and I want to prepare for those possible and not so highly improbable eventualities now, and not when they actually begin to happen.

I want to know what programme have we got laid down for the next six months to deal with such a situation. Have we, for instance, considered that we shall have to handle at least a quarter of a million casualties? Are we organising hospitals in safe places of these casualties? Are we coping with the by no means easy task of training nurses and collecting medical personnel and equipment in sufficiently large numbers for this work? I doubt it.

Have we seriously considered the consequences of the bombing of Bombay for instance? I know we have had a series of A.R.P. instructions published from time to time, but have we seriously considered how vulnerable so many of our factories are, much more so than modern types at home? Have we weighed the difficulties of providing really efficient shelters in waterlogged Bombay, shelters not only for the workers but also for their families? Have we considered that there is bound to be some exodus of workers and the effect of this combined with the damage to our factories on the vital war production centred in Bombay to-day? And what is being done about it?

Are we going to use these invaluable months before us to transfer at least part of our war industry to safer spots and thus take a leaf out of the Russian book, or are we going to wait and be content with inadequate A.R.P. precautions until the olcw falls and it is not possible to carry out a well-conceived plan and just trust once more to the British genius for improvisation?

I warn you that it will be a mistake to rely too much on that genius; I warn you that if we delay any further, if we continue thinking in terms of saving rupees, annas and pies, we will be gambling with the liberties of India as well as those of Allies, and history may place on us the responsibility for Britain's downfall, because we failed to manufacture and dispatch the necessary vital supplies to those who are fighting our battle.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Had the Central Legislature any authority or power over the acts and doings of the National Defence Council, asked the same member (Mr. L. Navalrai).

Mr. Aney, Leader of the House "I am not aware of any provision of law which confers on the Central Legislature any executive authority or power of the nature referred to."

—Central Assembly Report

* * *

In the public interest Sir Gurunath Bewoor, the Defence Department spokesman in the Central Assembly, declined to give the exact figures of the number of Indian air pilots trained or under training.

We agree. The information would greatly encourage the enemy.

* * *

"Let us", enjoins Mr. K.M. Munshi, "not forget that both Hindus and Muslims are indivisible parts of a single organism."

This is what actually troubles both Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Savarkar.

* * *

We gather from an Anglo-Indian contemporary that on Tuesday last, the Stock Exchange, the Indian Stock Exchange and the Cotton Market, although officially open, did not transact any business.

But to the disappointment of our curiosity our contemporary—er—forgot to give the reason for it.

* * *

Thus Field Marshal Smuts: "The Balfour Declaration is not dead It still stands on rock foundations and the structure which arises from it will be greater than the declaration itself."

We, too, have known that the trouble for the poor Middle East will not by any means end with the end of this war.

* * *

We learn that "the alleged attempt on the life of the British Ambassador in Ankara, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, appears to be a much exaggerated version of an utterly insignificant incident."

Of course, it is.

But we never knew of it or its exaggerated version. Probably Reuters were being considerate to India.

* * *

Political speculators in Washington are greatly interested in Sir Archibald Wavell's sudden visit to Malaya instead of an urgent rush to the Middle East.

We only hope Washington is not so interested as to become complacent.

* * *

"It is now known", says a Delhi message, "that the Commander-in-Chief in India recently visited the Middle East Command . . . ."

That's much better.

* * *

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha demands that the British should immediately clear Libya of the Axis.

He must be intensively counter-attacked by Mr. Churchill without delay.

* * *

Germans, it is reported, are intimating to their Japanese ally by every semi-official means that America has now duly attacked Germany.

The Japanese, however, are already discharging their treaty obligations. They have been subjecting the U.S.A. to a terrific attack of broadsides and salvoes—in their press.

* * *

"She was very surprised and changed colour when I was speaking to her."

"How strange for a girl to make up in the middle of a conversation!"

Help Handloom Weaver

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to Sir Victor Sassoon's "Handloom Weavers" article in your paper of the 28th ultimo, I ask Sir Victor what he himself has done to the starving, workless weaver except informing the public of the desperate condition of them.

It would have been better if Sir Victor asked himself what he must do, which Sir Victor can, as a Cotton Mill Magnate, instead of going so far to ask what the Congress has done for the workless, warp and weftless weaver on handlooms.

Firstly, Sir Victor should order ten-hour shift in spinning, roving, carding, and winding departments to be stopped and instead three eight hour shifts to be started in all his mills. That is:—7 a.m. to 3 p.m., 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. and 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Meal time and change of hands should be adjusted while in motion. So through this, four hours' production exceeds.

Secondly, a limited number of spindles should be reserved for the required count and need of the handloom weaver. So that the extra four hours' production in the other spindles equals to the production which is usually produced in 20 hours in all the spindles.

Thirdly, the weft wastes in the weaving shed to be minimised, for which the winding as well the pirns should be in order.

If this theory is put into practice no doubt Sir Victor with his huge mills in Bombay can supply warp and weft requirements of more than 5,000 weavers.

Upto now Sir Victor's mills are known to be responsible for many a change, e. g. four and six looms per man, etc., and many a millowner will surely follow Sir Victor to reap the harvest.

Through the abovementioned changes, Sir Victor Sassoon can supply the handloom weavers requirements without any loss of production to the other departments.

If Sir Victor Sassoon wants the handloom weaver to be grateful unto him and at the same time earning their bread, Sir Victor should try to give them warp and weft and not words.

I hope Sir Victor Sassoon will do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

S. SOMNATH.

Ghiasuddin On League's Extravagant Demands

RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP OF ORGANISATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Mian Ghiasuddin, a member of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly from the Punjab, has resigned from the party.

On the day of the walk-out by members of the Muslim League Party, Mian Ghiasuddin did not walk out but took his seat in the visitors' gallery.

Letter Of Resignation

In his letter of resignation to the Secretary of the League, Mr. Ghiasuddin says:—

"I beg to resign the membership of the Council of All-India Muslim League and the membership of the Muslim League for the following reasons:

I have had my differences with the majority of the members of the Muslim League as regards the future Constitution of India. I did not press those differences to the forefront because the matter, though of predominant importance, did not call for an immediate decision. In order to preserve Muslim solidarity I did not want to resign while a possibility of composing our differences existed.

The other issue over which I have serious differences with the policy of the League High Command is the question of rendering help in Britain's war efforts, and the defence of our country against foreign aggression. This is how I view this question.

THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES

There are two major political parties in this country; the Congress and the Muslim League. The Congress have made certain demands on the British Government, and their refusal to help in the war efforts which in practice amounts to obstruction in every way within the limits of safety is due to the fact that their demands have not been conceded. These demands were entirely incompatible with those put forward by the Muslim League.

On the other hand the demand of the Muslim League that no Constitution should be forced on Muslims and other minorities against their consent has been agreed to.

Mr. Jinnah's demand that during the period that the Congress continues to refuse seats in the expanded Executive Council, the Muslim League should have a majority in that body appears to me to be extravagant. The acceptance of this demand would give the members of the League a majority over the members of all other communities and non-League Muslims put together.

NON-LEAGUE MUSLIMS

I would like to say a word about the non-League Muslims.

I readily concede that the most organised and probably the most representative body among the Mussalmans is the All-India Muslim League, but it cannot be denied that a large body of Mussalmans do not owe allegiance to the League. The facts cannot be overlooked that in the predominently Muslim provinces of Sind and the Frontier the League has failed to form Governments owing to the presence of non-League element among the Mussalmans there. It would be unjust to say that the claims of non-League Muslims should be ignored altogether because they happen to be in minority. Let the League High Command remember that they must do justice to others if they want justice to be done to themselves.

The League claim that it should have a majority over the non-Muslim elements in the expanded Executive Council (the expanded part of it) is not a just one either. The Congress may stand aloof, but there are millions of non-Muslim Indians who are not attached to any political party and these people are coming forward for the defence of their country for patriotic reasons. Surely these people would not like that the majority of the portfolios in the Government of their country should be handed over to a single political party.

POLITICAL STUNT

As the above-mentioned demand could not be agreed to the League High Command refused to nominate its representatives to the expanded Executive Council, and now a grievance is being made because the Executive Council was expanded in spite of the refusal of the members of the Muslim League to serve on it. The members of the Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature have been withdrawn to ventilate their grievance. Was it expected of the Government to wait until the two major political parties had composed their apparently irreconcilable differences?

The unfortunate result of the above-mentioned method of protest will be (and probably it is intended) that an impression will be created that the Muslims are not keen to help in the war efforts, although nothing can be further from the truth, and the League High Command should have known it. There is a further danger that the enemy countries might make a capital out of this political stunt.

UNITED FRONT NEED

I refuse to be a party to any move which hinders the war efforts of this country even to the slightest degree. I honestly believe that the best service we can do to India and to the Islamic countries at this juncture is to put up a United Front against the forces of aggression which threaten us to-day.

It is not a pity that our major political parties are continuing their struggle for power at a time when our country is being threatened by an invader and the flower of our youth are shedding their blood in various theatres of war to make our country safe? Feeling as I do I cannot remain a member of an organisation which refuses to take part in the defence of its country, unless its demands as regards offices and portfolios have been satisfied.

As I wish to lay my point of view before the public I release this letter to the press."—A. P.

Nazi Shooting Of Hostages

Affects Vichy-German Collaboration Plan

LONDON, Nov. 4.

According to the latest information reaching Portugal, French reaction to the shooting of hostages has been one of intense fury and disgust throughout the country. The indications are that the Germans have realised that they have gone too far. The reaction has also effected the Vichy-German collaboration programme which is now hanging fire. In spite of the fact that French factories are working for the Germans, informed opinion declares that much more than half of the French population is strongly pro-British and the majority of young Frenchmen are for General de Gaulle.—Reuter.

NAZI TERROR IN BELGRADE

BERNE, Nov. 4.

Forty so-called "Communists" have been shot by Government troops near Belgrade and forty more were killed fighting around Ub>, according to the Belgrade newspaper "Novo Vreme".

Twenty-three other "Communists" have been captured, the newspaper says, and a leader of Communists has been arrested.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S OBJECTIVE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Nov. 1.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, President-elect, Aligarh Muslim League Conference, arrived here by the Kalka Mail this morning. Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan, President, U.P. Muslim League, also arrived by the same train. Mr. Suhrawardy was accorded a public reception at the railway station.

From the railway station Mr. Suhrawardy was taken out in a procession, which after passing through the main streets of the town terminated near the railway bridge. The procession was headed by the University Riding Squad and the Muslim National Guards, and was followed by about two thousand people.

Addresses of welcome were presented to Mr. Suhrawardy on the way by the Punjabee Shopkeepers' Association and the Anjuman-e-Musalmania to which he replied briefly. A noteworthy feature of this morning's proceedings was the arrangement of drinking water by the Hindu shopkeepers of Rasalgunj.

FLAG HOISTING

"The banner of Islam will fly much higher than it has been flying to-day," declared Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim while unfurling the League Flag this evening.

Referring to Mr. Munshi's recent speech at Lahore, the Bombay Baronet said that the Hindus were interfering with the Islamic freedom. The Muslims could not tolerate any disrespect to their nation. They did not want to be doped. He asked that, if the Congress was really a nationalist body then why had it not passed a resolution about Iran, Iraq, Syria or Egypt?

He also criticised the Satyagraha movement and walk-outs staged by the Congress. In the end he urged the audience not to be led away by false guidance or fiery speeches but to act in a real and practical way.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, accompanied by Miss Jinnah and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary, arrived by the Toofan Express this evening. Though his reception was not official yet a number of people, mostly University students, had assembled at the railway station. A reception was also accorded to Miss Jinnah by the office-bearers of the Ladies' Muslim League.

At 9-30 p.m. the President-elect entered the Conference pandal in a procession which was headed by the University Riding Squad. He was accompanied by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan, Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni, Prof. A.B.A. Haleem and the members of the Reception Committee. About 5,000 people were present.

At about 9.45 Mr. M. A. Jinnah entered the pandal amidst shouts of "Allaho-Akbar" and "Qaid-e-Azam Zindabad."

Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan in opening the Conference said that the conference had assumed the shape of all-India conference as it was the first conference after the Madras session, at which so many prominent leaders had assembled. Referring to the Pakistan Scheme of the League, he said, "Lahore resolution has become the creed of our organisation. Now you are to become strong to achieve Pakistan with your might. No one will give it to you." He then requested the audience to organise themselves in order to sacrifice all that they could for achieving Pakistan. Then he declared the conference open.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

"The Muslims of India are determined to have one organisation, one banner, one ideal and one spokesman," declared the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Finance Minister, Bengal, in his presidential address at the Aligarh Muslim League Conference.

"Many have been the attempts to bring about disruption in our ranks, but they have failed and shall signally fail before the will of the Muslim community. Not all the blandishments of power or the incense of a seductive Press can break the iron resolve of the Muslims to remain united. The Muslim League is no more the organisation of a few vocal middle class people. It is a mass organisation broad-based on the will and support of the people, wholly democratic in constitution. The Muslim League has come to stay, to flourish and to grow and embrace within its folds every single Muslim, and no power can stop the process of its expansion. For in this organisation lies not merely the safety and the defence of the Muslims of India, but it is only through this organisation that we can fulfil our political destiny and attain our political goal."

"I see no reason why we shall not be allowed to reconstruct our portion of India according to our lights. The political, social and economic structure are all awry, why should we not construct a new social order, a new economy, a new political structure in accordance with the tenets of Islam, founded as it is, on toleration, on justice, on equality, on brotherhood and on freedom. This is our aim and our goal.

"The Muslim League has in no way hindered the war efforts. On the other hand, it is definitely opposed to the Satyagraha movement and to demonstrations and slogans directed against the war efforts. In a recent speech in the Assembly our Quaid-i-Azam has definitely declared that he would like to see the war efforts further intensified. He is prepared to place the services of the entire Muslim community unreservedly at their disposal of the British Government in the prosecution of the war in its fullest measure. He has permitted us, you and me, to join in the war efforts, if we think that we can be useful.

"The Quaid-e-Azam has given us faith, unity and discipline as our watchwords. Let us have faith in our mission, let us endeavour to bring all Muslims within the pale of our organisation, not merely in spirit but in body. Let us be so united that the mightiest shall bend before our power."

At 11-15 the Conference adjourned till to-morrow morning.

PACIFIC PEACE PROBLEM

Talks Between Japan And America "Neither Stopped Nor Cut Off"

TOKYO, Nov. 4.

Asked to-day whether the talks between Japan and the United States in Washington had reached a deadlock, Mr. Koh Ishii spokesman of the Information Board said." "They have not been stopped or cut off."

Replying to a question regarding whose turn it was to "answer", Mr Koh Ishii said: "Either party may reply."

Mr. Ishii declined to reply to the question whether the intensified press campaign in Japanese newspapers against the United States reflected the Japanese Government's attitude, but he said: "It reflected the newspapers' opinion which in turn reflected the opinion of the majority of the Japanese people".—Reuter.

TOKIO MAY MAKE THREE-POINTED THRUST

CHUNGKING, Nov. 3.

The Chinese Minister for Publicity, Doctor Wang Shihchieh, expressed the view that Japan is likely to attack in three directions —against Thailand, against the Burma Road, against Kunming (Yunnan provincial capital).

Important movements of Japanese troops in French Indo-China were mentioned by a Chinese military spokesman. Twenty thousand Japanese troops are widening the roads west of Hanoi; 20,000 have been sent from Saigon to Haiphong; 10,000 have arrived in Haiphong from Hainan Island; Japanese forces are massing towards the border of the Chinese Province of Kwangsi; other units are moving in the direction of the Burmese border.

Others are reported to be moving towards Thailand border and 20,000 are awaiting transportation in the Canton area.

The statement adds: "The recent use of arms regardless of circumstances of purchase is regrettable as far as the maintaining of peace and order is concerned."

They strongly emphasised that the Japanese navy desires to avoid any disturbance in the Far East, especially Shanghai or any difficulties in the future.

This is the second occasion on which the "Tomislav" has been forcibly seized by Italians. Last April Italian armed marines boarded and occupied her until made to leave by the Japanese.

Britain May Revise Her Attitude To Japan

CANNBERRA, November 3.

General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commanding the Australian Imperial Forces Overseas, is arriving in Australia next week to consult with the War Cabinet and War Council. This was announced here today by the Prime Minister Mr. John Curtin who at the same time hinted that the Empire was considering a revision of its attitude towards Japan. "Britain", he stated, "is consulting with the Dominions regarding the attitude towards the Axis partners. The consultations include consideration of spheres wider than Europe."—Reuter.

BR. INDUSTRIAL WAR EFFORT

Raise It To Maximum Capacity, Urges Press

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The German armies' increased threat to Russia's industrial power, the return of the British Trades Union leader Sir Walter Citrine from Moscow, and the Labour Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin's week-end appeals for a "six months' urgent sustained effort over the whole field of industry" are echoed throughout the British Press this morning in a vigorous demand for raising Britain's industrial war effort to the maximum capacity.

Pointing out that Russia's loss of productive capacity covers over half of her armament manufacture, the "Daily Telegraph" says that the true objective of the British war industrial effort is "to have a machinery running a seven-day week of 24 hours per day." "Russia", continues the newspaper, "has strengthened her labour force by a recruitment of women so large that they supply from two-thirds to three-quarters of workers in factories, where the tasks do not require special strength. Mr. Bevin's new scheme may emulate this on a large scale. The task before us is great but not beyond our resources."

"The Times" stresses the importance of communications with the Caucasus. It writes, "The race between the German advance on the one hand and aid our Russian allies on the other is in part a race between methods of transportation, while the enemy would doubtless employ transportation by water, if he could gain command of the Black Sea. But in the main the conflict is between land and sea routes, just as when the clash comes it will be between forces based on land power and forces based on sea power."

BATTLE FOR SOVIET OIL HAS BEGUN

(Continued from page 1)

viet unit was hidden when a Red Star plane appeared overhead. The Germans stopped to look at the plane. At this moment the Soviet ambushers opened machine-gun fire at close range creating panic among the Germans and killing over 300

CRIMEA COSTS AN ARMY FOR HITLER

"The Germans have seized a part of Crimea, but they have lost a whole army in the fighting," says the Soviet paper "Red Star." At least 90,000 were killed and wounded and 150 planes and 250 guns are estimated to be the cost of this assault.

The "Red Star" adds: "They did not succeed in annihilating our units nor in crushing their resistance. The situation in the Crimea is difficult, but it has not been conquered yet. The struggle continues and will continue."

BERLIN CLAIMS CAPTURE OF FEODOSIA

BERLIN.—The German High Command claims the capture of Feodosia in eastern Crimea.

A German High Command 'communique' reporting from Hitler's headquarters on Tuesday announced the capture of "the harbour town of Feodosia on the Black Sea Coast" of Crimea. Feodosia lies on the southern side of the Isthumus leading to the extreme eastern point of Kerch.

The 'communique' also says that in the Crimea "local resistance by scattered sections of the enemy was broken."

Finnish Claims

Finnish troops captured a group of islands of Kovisto, a town south of Viipuri between the first and third of November, according to a Helsinki dispatch to the Official German News Agency. The group consists of three large and a number of small islands which had been strongly fortified.

TREMENDOUS NAZI DRIVE IN UKRAINE

LONDON:—Along the Russian front fighting is still fierce from the Black Sea to the Arctic. To-day's Russian "communique" reports battles last night in all sectors. The situation remains grave, but Russian confidence remains unshaken.

A message from Kujbishev says that the Germans have now launched a tremendous drive in the Ukraine apparently to hammer their way to the River Don and to northern Caucasus.

Around Moscow there are signs that the Germans are launching their long expected new offensive. The Germans say that in the Leningrad Front they have repulsed further Russian attacks.

The United States Note warning the Finns to stop fighting and withdraw their troops from Russian territory is said to be the chief news in Finland, but there is no official comment. The Finnish Government is expected to reply to the Note.—Reuter.

Battle For Oil Begun

STOCKHOLM: The opinion that a battle for the Caucasus oil has begun and the hardening of roads by frost in the Moscow area permits the Germans to resume their drive against the Soviet Capital is expressed by the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper "Allehanda."

Stating that the Caucasus Railways and Lower Volga are already being heavily attacked by the "Luftwaffe" and with occupation of Crimea German planes will be able to dominate the Black Sea and take a direct part in the Caucasus fighting, the correspondent adds that in the Ukraine German troops claim to have occupied fresh positions west of the Lower Donetz. Further north, German and Hungarian troops are said to be continuing their advance towards the Don.—Reuter.

NO IMMEDIATE THREAT TO CAUCASUS

ANKARA, Nov. 4.

Though the German breakthrough in the Crimea is held to constitute a serious threat to the Black Sea fleet so long as the fleet is not captured, Military circles here do not see any immediate threat to the Caucasus, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent.

The fleet may have to withdraw from Sevastopol to Novorossisk, Tuapse, Poti, and Batum on the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea but while it is still in existence experts argue that it can prevent any German sea-borne operations against the Caucasus.

The only way to destroy the fleet is either by capturing all Soviet Black Sea ports or by bringing naval reinforcements into the Black Sea and Turkey would have a word to say about that.

Experts rule out the possibility of an invasion of the Caucasus by the Darial Pass. This leaves only a narrow coastal road which is easy to defend while the fleet could bombard the German columns using it.

The opinion is expressed that if the Germans once reach Rostov they will call a halt to reorganise their lines of communication which are already tightly stretched out. All supplies for their advance units are being air-borne despite the difficulties presented by water-logged aerodromes. To overcome geographical difficulties of the Caucasus, the troops need rest while the equipment is overhauled. Since the weather in any case is held to render an attack impossible during the winter and spring, it is thought that an offensive would be delayed until May or thereabouts. These experts agree therefore that to subdue the Caucasus it is imperative that the Germans should also drive down the Caspian shore from Astrakhan to Baku.—Reuter.

U. S. Accepts German Offer

Three Million Dollars For Loss Of "Robin Moor"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

The Navy Department has announced that 50 escort vessels are under construction for Britain.

The State Department disclosed on Monday that the United States have offered to accept a sum of approximately three million dollars in full settlement of all claims against the German Government for the sinking of the American steamer "Robin Moor".

The German Charge d'Affaires in a communication dated September 26, referred to the original American protest in the form of a text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, regarding the sinking and the subsequent note from the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull offering to accept a lump sum.

The Charge d'Affaires Hans Thomsen wrote "the two communications are not such as to lead to an appropriate reply by my Government."

The State Department recalls that on June 23 a copy of President Roosevelt's message to Congress was sent to the German Embassy for the information of the German Government to which Hans Thomsen replied in a letter on June 24 to the United States Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles, "I do not find myself in a position to pass on, in accordance with your request, the text of the President's message".

On September 19 the State Department sent a note to the German Embassy saying that after investigation the Government of the United States was "prepared to accept for an appropriate distribution by it, a lump sum of 2,976,092 dollars in the United States treasury in satisfaction and full settlement.

The claims of the United States and its nationals against the German Government for losses and damages sustained in consequence of the sinking are subject, however, to the condition that payment of that sum by the German Government be effected at Washington within 90 days of this date. It is pointed out that no item of punitive damages was included.

The German Embassy asknowledged the note on the same day stating that its contents had been transmitted to the German Government.—Reuter.

TO MEET HIGH PRICE PROBLEM IN SHANGHAI

Negotiations With Chinese Currency Board

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

The British chairman of the Shanghai municipal council Mr. J. H. Liddell and an American member of the council Mr. R. McMullen have gone to Hong Kong armed with full authority to negotiate with the Chinese currency stabilisation board.

They hope to obtain sufficient foreign exchange allotments to pay for the importation of essential commodities. If successful, their mission will considerably ameliorate the present serious economic situation in Shanghai, where the price of many necessities have soared beyond the reach of the majority of the inhabitants

Service Weapons For Army In India

LUCKNOW, Nov. 4.

A Press Note says:—

As rifles of 6.5 MM and 8 MM calibres and anti-tank rifles of .55 inch have now been introduced as service weapon for the army in India, the Government of India have prohibited their importation into India.

The prohibition will come into effect from January 1, 1942, in order that the trade may have sufficient time to adjust itself to the new conditions.—A. P.

"Moscow Will Be Nut To Crack Hitler's Jaw"

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 3.

"There is ample reason to believe that the Moscow defence may turn out to be the nut to crack the jaw of Hitler's military machine", says Mr. M. N. Roy, in a statement.

Mr Roy says the Red Army has proved at least a match for the Nazi military machine.

Mr. Roy continues: "The loss of Ukraine is certainly a heavy blow. But on the strength of greater and more modern industrial centres, situated safely at long distances in its rear, the Red Army will be able to take this blow. As against one Kharkov lost, there remain the great industrial centres of Stalingrad, Gorki, Magnitogorsk, Swerdlov and many more beyond the Urals and far in Siberia. They are beyond the reach of the Nazi hordes. This epoch-making conflict is going to be concluded victoriously on the Soviet front, thanks to the might of the Red Army, of course, before that the Soviet Union may have to make still greater sacrifices.—A. P.

Ex-Premier To Court Prison Again

C. P. Ex-Minister Also Will Offer Satyagraha On Nov. 22

JUBBULPORE, November 4.

Pundit Ravishankar Shukla, ex-Premier and Pundit Dwarka Prasad Misra, ex-Minister, who had been released from the Seoni Jail on October 11, it is understood, will offer Satyagraha for the second time on November 22.—United Press.

INDIA CAN NEVER FORGET JAWAHAR

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

"Despite the long term of his imprisonment, India can never forget Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his services and the sacrifices which he has made for the emancipation of his country. He is still in the hearts of millions of his countrymen," observed Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central) Member of the Congress Working Committee presiding over a mass meeting held in observance of the anniversary of Pandit Neheru's conviction.

Mr. Asaf Ali further observed that countrymen could never forget the inspiring messages which Pandit Nehru had left, until their goal was achieved.

Among others, Mr. Sri Prakash, Sardar Mangal Singh, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A.'s, and Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani addressed the meeting.—United Press

City Markets Observe Jawahar Day

Unofficial Suspension Of Business

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

All city markets were officially open to-day but members did not do any business in the following markets.

The Bombay Stock Exchange. The Indian Stock Exchange, The East India Cotton Association, Shree Mahajan Association, The Wheat and Linseed Patia, The Bombay Bullion Exchange and The Seeds Traders' Association.

'Jawahar Day' Arrests

CAWNPORE, Nov. 4.

"Jawahar Day" was observed to-day in Cawnpore, when all the main markets of the city observed complete hartal. A public meeting was held in the evening under the auspices of the Satyagraha Committee.

Three Congress workers were arrested in the morning for alleged charge of obstruction of traffic.—A. P.

Two Minutes' Silence

LUCKNOW, Nov. 44.

Lucknow observed "Jawahar Day" to-day. The usual programme of prabhat pheries, flag hoisting, procession and public meeting was gone through. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement at his Gorakhpur trial was read out at the public meeting in Aminuddaula Park.

A special feature of the day was the observance of two minutes' silence at noon by students.

Flag hoisting ceremony was also performed at the office of the "National Herald" in the afternoon by Mr. K. Rama Rao.—A. P.

CONGRESS MUSLIMS TO FORM GROUP

PATNA, Nov. 4.

A "Progressive Bloc" of the Congress Muslims is being formed in this province to enable them to have an effective voice in the Congress organisation. This group will also endeavour to mobilise public opinion in favour of progressive and nationalistic ideas.

The sponsor of this group, Shah Mohammed Umair, M.L.C., a member of the All-India Congress Committee who has recently been released from jail, is stated to be in communication with prominent Muslim Congressmen, including Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, ex-Minister U.P., Dr. Syed Mahmud and Maulana Husain Ahmad.

To begin with this bloc will be formed in Bihar and later may be converted into an All-India organisation.

The manifesto of this group is to be issued in a day or two.—A. P.

FOR

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THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, established in 1886, is bestowed on Commissioned Officers of the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines and the Royal Air Force whose services have been marked by special mention in despatces for "distinguished services under fire, or under conditions equivalent to service in actual combat with the enemy." The badge consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold. The ribbon is red, with blue edges.

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The Half-Column By "Dim"

I have been looking into this Poppy Day question a little further. Turning back the files I find that last year the C-in-C, Robert Cassels said in his appeal:

"As President of the Ex-Service Association, I again make my annual appeal for funds to help *Ex-Servicemen who fought in the Great War of 1914-18 and also for those who take part in the present war.....*"

At the end of his letter he mentions only this: "Donors may earmark their gifts for Indian ex-Servicemen, should they so wish".

* * *

I go back to 1938 and Cassels says: "I earnestly appeal, on this day of remembrance, for funds to assist the men *who helped the Empire to victory* and their successors.

* * *

The impression made on me now, as on Nov. 11 last year when I read Cassel's appeal, was that the Fund was for all men who formed part of the Empire. The words say "ex-Servicemen who fought in the Great War etc" What reason had I to presume that Indians are excluded? As for the "earmarking", I understood it as this, that if anyone wanted his donation to go only to Indians and not to the general funds which, one presumed, included also the Indians, then one could do so. But no Indian wants on a day like this to discriminate between ex-Servicemen and even nationalist-minded Indians felt they could give to the general fund (believing it was also for Indians) without earmarking their cointribution for Indians only.

* * *

The 1938 appeal refers to "the men who helped the Empire to victory". Did the Indians help? There is no reference in the 1938 appeal to earmarking. The sum total of these appeals, therefore, has been that the Indian public has been misled in the past and that Indians (and I speak for a large number who have contacted me in the last few days) have contributed to this fund under a wrong belief that it also helped Indians. This, however, I have to repeat, again, is not the main point. It is that, assuming that the fault of being misled was ours, no similar appeal is launched on behalf of the Indian personnel. And that is what is so shocking.

* * *

Col. Hammond has shirked giving an answer and merely shelved the blame on to General Headquarters. Therefore, we feel that the Commander-in-Chief or his representative should better do something before November 11th. Otherwise, Poppy Day, in Bombay at least, will have a disappointing response. Yesterday a prominent citizen of Bombay, an ardent supporter of Government and its war effort and controlling large interests came up to me and from what he said, it didn't look as if he was going to buy a poppy this year. If I could mention his name Government would get an idea of what feeling has been roused on this question, I write this not because we want to break Poppy Day, but because we want to see justice and fairness and decency on November 11th. A number of us feel that the dead to whose memory we stand in respect should not be forgotten. But equally do we feel that if our dead and our living ex-Servicemen are to be forgotten, then something will have to be done by us to redress this wrong. I am surprised no Englishman has as yet come forward to tell us in the Press what he thinks about this whole question.

No Englishman would dare to speak on our side. No Englishman, I am afraid, has the guts. What about it, Mr. Mackintosh?

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PAKISTAN & NON-MUSLIMS

Jinnah's Reply To Munshi

ALIGARH, Nov. 3.

Addressing the students of the Muslim University at Aligarh, Mr. Jinnah said: "The spirit you have shown in giving me this warm welcome and reception proves that you are endorsing and supporting to the fullest extent the policy and programme of the League and I hope that this will open the eyes of the world as to what is the strength behind the League."

Giving a survey of the present political situation Mr. Jinnah said that India's politics could be divided into two parts—present and future. As for the future he said that the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government had made a declaration on 8th August, 1940, which was amplified by Mr. Amery on 15th August, 1940, to the effect that no future constitution of India would be framed without the consent and approval of major elements in India and that it could only be adopted when there was agreement between the principal parties in India.

"So far as the League is concerned we had declared that our demand has been met in this regard", he added.

With regard to the present Mr. Jinnah said that the League was willing, as far back as November, 1939, to help the British Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

"We were ready and willing to co-operate with the Government, with authority and power both at the Centre and in Provinces. The August declaration of the Viceroy recognised that principle, but when that principle came to be translated into action it was completely frustrated.

The terms of the offer were such that no self-respecting party could agree to it. The League, therefore, rejected the offer also, and the Government slept over it. But in July last it was again revived, and in spite of our disapproval and rejection, a re-constituted Executive Council and a newly formed so-called National Defence Council was forced upon us.

TWO-NATION THEORY

It is sought to be justified on the ground that the proposal of the League embodied in the memorandum of July, 1940, to the Viceroy was based on the two-nation theory. It is inconceivable where the two-nation theory comes in the reconstruction of the Executive Council within the framework of the present constitution, which, like the emergency National Cabinet had to be reconstructed not on the basis of a counting of heads but on what the heads contained."

HOW HE SAVED LEAGUE SPLIT

Mr. Jinnah then pointed out as to how the British Government had tried to wean members of the League "over and above head of the leader and the Executive of the League and how the League had been able to save its prestige and honour." "The British Government have now learnt a lesson", he said. "I hope the rest of India will also learn a lesson very soon that it is futile to create a disruption in the ranks of either the League or Muslim India."

The reconstitution of the Central Government was forced upon Muslim India, added Mr. Jinnah, in total disregard of the attitude of the League and as a mark of protest the League Party withdrew from the Central Legislature.

Referring to the Independent Sovereign Muslim States, Mr. Jinnah said: "If the British Government do not make it clear as to what their intentions are regarding Muslim States and also that they have no designs on their sovereignty and independence, I feel that it would be very difficult to control Muslim India any more. Some of the Hindu leaders have been suggesting that Pakistan is more a danger to British Government than to Hindus and, therefore, the only way to fight this danger is to disrupt the existing independent Muslim States, so that Hindus could rule over whole of India easily. I say to them it is foolish."

CONGRESS TO BLAME

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's recent statement hinting at a civil war, Mr. Jinnah said that if it comes it would come as a result of the Congress policy of repressing and domination over Muslim India. "Muslim India is demanding only one-fourth of India, leaving the rest to Hindus, while the Congress wants to have the whole of this vast sub-continent for the Hindus.

If, therefore, India is plunged into a civil war, it would only be on account of the Congress and nobody else."

REPLY TO MUNSHI

Commenting on Mr. K. M. Munshi's speech at Lahore as reported in the press, Mr. Jinnah pointed out that Mr. Munshi was out to incite the Sikhs and the Hindus in the Punjab against Pakistan. His allegations were entirely untrue and baseless.

"He seems to suggest", continued Mr. Jinnah, "that non-Muslims in Pakistan will be treated as untouchables. Let me tell Mr. Munshi that untouchability is only known to his philosophy. The Pakistan scheme is based on what Islam has taught us. Islam stands for equality of manhood. It stands for justice, fairplay, nay generosity to non-Muslims who are like brothers to us.'

ATLANTIC CHARTER

Referring to the Atlantic Charter, Mr. Jinnah said: "Most of the declarations mean nothing. They have no value at all. As for Muslim India, we have forged our own charter and that is Pakistan."

Shakir Husan Khan, while thanking Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Union as its Secretary, assured him that Aligarh will form the vanguard of the army which will march victoriously to the goal of Pakistan."—A.P.

Sikandar For Nizam's Capital

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, is leaving for Hyderabad (Deccan) on November 11. He will stay there for three days.—A. P.

HOLKAR'S RS. 24,000 ENDOWMENT

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, November 4.

Addressing a large gathering in Indore, Mr. V. A. Sundaram paid a tribute to Maharaja Holkar for his vision of patriotism and humanity. The Maharaja's endowment of the Holkar Chair of International Relations in the Benares University was a matter of great significance, and of All-India importance. This magnificent grant of Rs. 24,000 per annum would greatly help to foster international fellowship, and promote understanding between India and the Western Nations, Benares would thus become the centre of greater and more vigorous intellectual activity. Savants would be invited to visit and stay in the University and interpret India to the outside world.

Mr. Sundaram said that the Benares University owed its existence to the splendid help of Government and Ruling Princes and the people of India. The University sorely needed further nancial support from one and all The silver jubilee was coming next January, and the speaker appealed to all patriotic people to help the University with generous contributions.

Bhopal Ban On Wheat Export Lifted

BHOPAL, Nov. 4.

A notification published in the Bhopal Govt. Gazette extraordinary announces the lifting of the ban on Wheat export imposed by the State last August.

Bhopal normally exports about a million maunds of wheat annually and the wheat export duty is one of the state's important revenue sources.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 4.

Whereas a public emergency has arisen in connection with the production of cloth, the Governor of the United Provinces is pleased in exercise of the powers conferred by Sextion 8 of the Factories Act to exempt for a period of six months all cotton spinning and weaving mills and factories from the provisions of the Factories Act says a Gazette Extraordinary —A. P.

Why Co-Op. Movement Does Not Make Headway

Absence Of Political Self-Rule Diverts Public Attention Into Politics, Says Principal Rao

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

"In co-operation lies the hope of the world after the war," said Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, addressing a public meeting in the Premabhai Hall, on the occasion of the celebration of the All-India Co-operators' Day. Dr. Rao pointed out that despite the progress the movement had made in countries like Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, and Holland, the world at large was still a dominantly capitalist world except in Russia where it was a socialist world; but nowhere was it a co-operative world. But, if co-operation was to succeed and achieve its full objective, the world must be transformed into a co-operative commonwealth and co-operation should be the basic keynote of all economic life.

For doing this, the post-war world would present a great opportunity for a Capitalist Britain and Socialist Russia after fighting side by side as allies and trusted comrades, will have to seek a common way of living after peace comes; that way of living can neither be capitalist nor socialist; it can, therefore, be only co-operative. Thus the co-operative ideal stood a great chance of acceptance as the basic principle of post-war reconstruction; but for securing this, it was necessary to educate the public in the ideals and technique of co-operation; for that purpose, propagandists were required imbued with the zeal of missionaries who would take the co-operative ideal far and wide.

Turning to India, Dr. Rao said the movement, despite its vast organization, lacked inherent strength and leaned too heavily on official support. If official backing was withdrawn, the continued success of the movement would be problematical. This was a grave defect, and must be remedied if co-operation is to have a secure place in the future of Indian economy.

TWO THINGS ESSENTIAL

If co-operation is to succeed in India, then two things are essential:

(1) The public must be educated into the ideals and technique of co-operation. Co-operation is not a mere means of obtaining loans cheaply or getting houses on the hire-purchase system. Co-operation was a way of life and covered all aspects of living, including the moral. That is why it is necessary to create co-operators if co-operation is to succeed, and for that education and selfless propaganda were essential.

(2) The co-operative movement must be led by non-officials in whom the public have confidence and whom they trust. In other words, the leaders of the people should also be made leaders of the co-operative movement. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case in India. Owing to the unfortunate absence of political self-rule in this country, the attention of all-India leaders is diverted into politics and they have no time for the co-operative movement; moreover they don't relish the idea of working in a movement which is so largely under the control of the officialdom, to which they are so strongly opposed. Under those circumstances, the co-operative movement in India is divorced from the main currents of Indian National life and does not possess adequate popular backing. This defect must be remedied and somehow or other non-officials who command public confidence must be brought into the movement.

Plight Of Assam Tea Garden Labour

Men Work On Rs. 7, Women On Rs. 6 And Children On Rs 4 Monthly

SHILLONG, Nov. 4.

Nearly 23,800 labourers who came from Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay and Madras were recruited for tea gardens in Assam during the year 1939-40, according to the latest annual report of the Controller of Emigrant Labour in Assam.

In the Assam Valley, the average monthly cash earnings of men, women and children were Rs. 7/14/1, Rs. 6/3/8 and Rs. 4/7/9 respectively as against Rs. 7/15/3, Rs. 6/7/6 and Rs. 4/9/2 in the preceding year. In the Surma Valley, the average monthly cash earnings of men, women and children were Rs. 6/4/7, Rs. 4/7/3 and Rs. 3/1/9 respectively as against Rs. 6/5/6, Rs. 4/5/6 and Rs. 3/2/2 in the previous year.

The usual concessions of free housing, medical treatment, maternity benefits and free grazing cattle were given in all the gardens. The sanitary condition of the gardens is gradually improving. Most of the gardens have their own hospitals, doctors and visiting medical officers.

The number of schools in the Assam gardens rose from 505 against 491 in the previous year and the total enrolment from 20858 to 25.000 Besides these there are Local Board Lower Primary Schools close to the gardens and the labourers are allowed to send their children there for education.—United Press.

LAHORE ELECTRIC WORKERS STRIKE

14 Accused Remanded To Custody

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The strike in the Lahore Electric Supply Company entered its fourth day to-day. The total number of employees of the company, who are on strike is stated to be 247.

Fourteen strikers who were arrested on the first day of the strike were produced to-day before a local magistrate who remanded them to custody till November 7.—A P.

C. P. TEXTILE LABOUR'S DEMAND

AMRAOTI, Nov. 4.

A meeting of the Council of Action of Textile Labour Unions in Central Provinces and Berar, held last night under the Presidentship of Mr. R. S Rulkar to express its opinion on the recommendations of the Jayaratnam Enquiry Committee, supported the view already expressed before the committee by the associate labour members of the Committee, Mr. Rulkar and Dr. Muzumdar, that immediate effect should be given to all the recommendations of the Committee by the millowners.

The meeting further suggested that bonus should be given to workers monthly instead of yearly, and that only one labour union should be recognised at each centre.

READY FOR GENERAL STRIKE

The meeting reiterated the call of textile labour unions in the province to be ready for a general strike if the Enquiry Committee's recommendations were not granted by November 15 by the millowners, a decision regarding which would be taken at the next meeting of the Council of Action on November 23.

A public meeting of the workers of the Badnera Textile Mill held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Brahma, expressed sympathy with the detenus in the Deoli Camp who have been on hungerstrike, and protested against the Government's attitude in not granting their demands.—A. P.

More Hours In C. P. Mills Also

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

All cotton spinning and weaving mills and factories in the C. P. have been exempted for a period of six months from the provisions of Section 34 of the Factories Act, says a Gazette extraordinary issued by the C. P. Government. Sec-34 restricts the working hours to 54 per week. It is understood this step has been taken in order to stimulate production in the mills.—A. P.

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with LIFEBUOY

Listen, Mother. Just a minute, Dad. Will you take a bit of advice about those boys? You cannot stop them scrambling about in the dirt—it's natural for them to play that way. But you can do something about the danger in dirt.

For there is danger in all dirt. Doctors will tell you that dirt carries germs that can be the cause of many serious illnesses. So why not teach them the Lifebuoy habit?

Lifebuoy is an antiseptic soap. It contains a special health element. If those boys wash themselves with Lifebuoy after their games, before their meals, you need not fear the danger of germs in dirt. For Lifebuoy protects.

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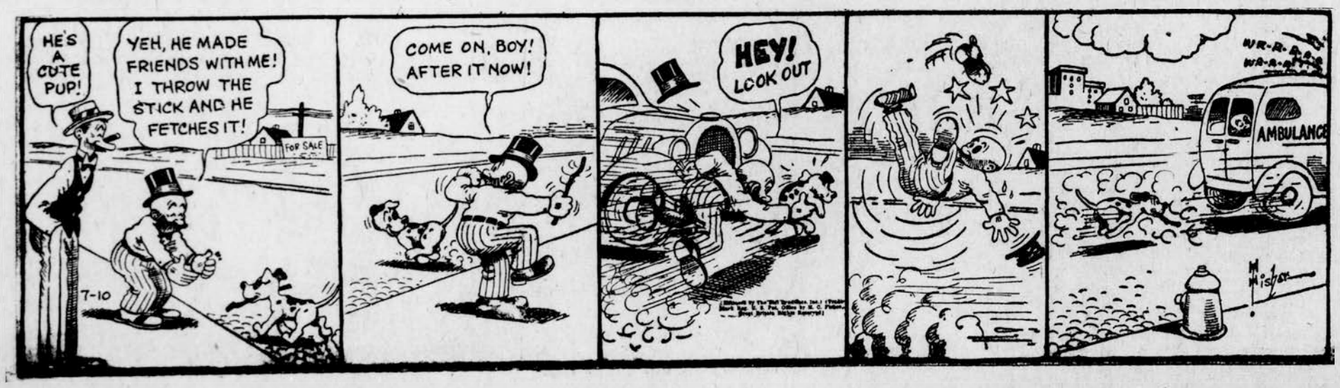
MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Doubts Dog Is Man's Best Friend! By BUD FISHER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YEH, HE MADE FRIENDS WITH ME! I THROW THE STICK AND HE FETCHES IT!
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Bengal Move To Tackle Rioting

Turbulent Areas Ordinance To Apply To Dacca City

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

A new Ordinance, entitled the Bengal Turbulent Areas Ordinance, has been promulgated by the Governor of Bengal under Section 88 of the Government of India Act.

The Ordinance which comes into force with immediate effect (from November 4) confers upon Government the power to impose a collective fine in turbulent areas and, from the proceeds of such a fine to award compensations to persons who have suffered injury to persons or property by unlawful acts committed within the areas.

Government have applied this Ordinance for the present to the City of Dacca. They have also under consideration other provisions under which, in turbulent areas, certain activities which have proved to contribute to breaches of public peace may be prohibited and punished, enhanced penalties may be awarded for certain offences and special magistrates and a summary procedure may be employed for the trial of offences committed in such areas.

In announcing the coming into force of the Ordinance Government in a Press Note makes an appeal to "men of goodwill throughout the province to co-operate in restoring normal conditions both by their own efforts and by the lead given to public opinion in the Press and elsewhere."—A. P.

DACCA RIOTS

Mahasabha Blames The Authorities

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The action of the authorities at Dacca in issuing the licence for the 'Id' procession, which was of an unprecedented character and which was allowed to be utilised by the processionists for staging an anti-Hindu demonstration and which was permitted to march through the localities inhabited by the Hindus and which went on attacking Hindu houses and shops and also broke open and looted Hindu Shops and which indulged in aggressive and provocative anti-Hindu slogans and shouts calculated to exasperate the Hindu community, was condemned by the Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha in a lengthy resolution adopted at its meeting on November 2.

The Committee further condemned the action of the Government in enforcing continuous Curfew Order for 72 hours which was chiefly enforced in the Hindu locality and interfered with the normal lives and activities of peaceful citizens and which put the Hindu community to indescribable hardship, deprived infants of their food and invalid of medical aid and which prevented the Hindus from having access to public restaurants."

The Committee demanded immediate removal of the higher executive officials from Dacca "who have totally failed to inspire or enjoy the confidence of the Hindu community and to maintain law and order in the Urban and Rural areas of the Dacca district".—A. P.

More Two-Day Curfew In Dacca

DACCA: November 4.

Following yesterday's stabbing incident, 48-hour Curfew has been promulgated in Ticcatully (Wari Area), beginning from 12 noon to-day.

Before the Riots Enquiry Committee to-day, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Superintendent of Police, was examined on behalf of Government by Mr. J.N. Mazumdar, standing counsel.—A. P.

Axis Nationals To Leave For Their Homes

NEW DELHI: Novr. 4.

Axis nationals numbering 206 from Afghanistan, will leave Peshawar for home via Iran and Turkey on November 7. They comprise:—Germans 77 men, 59 women and 42 children (including the wife and child of the German Minister). Italians:—10 men, 5 women and 13 children.

Herr Schroeder, one of the party, was found to be seriously ill and was admitted immediately to the Lady Reading Hospital.—A. P.

Sandur's Call To Marathas

JALGAON: November 4.

Presiding over the East Khandesh District Maratha Educational Conference, held here yesterday, His Highness the Ruler of Sandur impressed on the audience the necessity of joining the Army in large numbers and specially enjoined the Marathas to muster in large numbers in the cause of the British Empire. His Highness said that this was the only way to avoid war coming to the frontiers of India.

His Highness declared open the buildings of the District Local Board, when he appealed to the Marathas to join the Army and fight for the cause of the Empire.

His Highness also paid a visit to the Harijan Boarding House as well as the Jaija Mata Maratha Boarding House at Jalgaon.—United Press.

"Prem-Rang"

The art-loving public of Bombay will have opportunity of enjoying a feast of colour, music and dancing at 10 a.m. next Sunday (9th inst.) at the Excelsior Theatre when 50 society ladies and maidens will stage "Prem-Rang" a musical opera, under the auspices of Kumarika and Stree Mandal, Vile-Parle.

The play depicts one of the most well-known episodes in the life of the great Gujarati Poet, Saint Narsinha Mehta. The novel literary adaptation of the play has been done by the young Gujarati Poet-writer, Sjt. Karsandas Manek. Music is composed by Sjt. Vasant Bhutt and direction and production have been handled by Sjt. Dileep Kothari.

The third session of the All-India Conference of the Forward Bloc will be held at Calcutta towards the end of this month. The All-India Secretariat of the Forward Bloc have fixed November 9 for "Detenus Day" to be observed all over India.—United Press.

Assembly Interpellations

Searching Questions On "Talking Points On India"

Some Subordinate Official Of Ministry Of Information Issued Them, Says Home Member

NEW DELHI, November 4.

Replying to a number of questions by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai on "Talking Points On India" Sir Reginald Maxwell said that this publication came to the notice of the India Office about the middle of February, 1941, and was completely withdrawn by the Ministry of Information at the beginning of March, 1941.

Mr. Navalrai asked whether Mr. Duff Cooper had the authority of the Secretary of State for India when he issued these talking points.

The Home Member said, it was not a question of Mr. Duff Cooper issuing them: it was some subordinate official of the Ministry of Information who issued them.

Had the Central Legislature any authority or power over the acts and doings of the National Defence Council, asked the same member.

Mr. Aney, Leader of the House: "I am not aware of any provision of law which confers on the Central Legislature any executive authority or power of the nature referred to."

Mr. Navalrai asked if the majority opinion of the National Defence Council was not accepted by Government what was the consequence?

Mr. Aney said there was no question of not accepting advice; advice given by everybody was duly noted and considered by the authorities concerned.

Mr. Navalrai in a further question referred to the Commons statement that the menace of war might draw close to India within the next few months and asked what measures had been taken to provide against it.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor said Government were fully alive to the danger which threatened India and had taken and were continuing to take all possible measures for the defence of India but it was obviously undesirable in the public interests to announce the details of such measures.

WHY NOT SECRET SESSION?

Sardar Sant Singh asked if the Hon. Member would call a secret session of this House so that he might be able to give confidential information on where we stood.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor said that was a matter for the Leader of the House.

Mr. Maitra asked if the measures taken for the defence of India were under the Defence of India Act (laughter).

Sir Gurunath said they were under the usual activities of the Defence Department.

DEPORTATION FROM HONG KONG.

Some 50 persons including 32 persons formerly serving in the Hong Kong police force, had been deported from Hong Kong to India, on account of attempts by them to spread disaffection among Indian troops and the police force in Hong Kong, said the Home Member in reply to Sardar Sant Singh.

On arrival six of these persons were detained under the Defence of India Rules under the orders of the Central Government, but of these one had since been released unconditionally and four had been restricted to their respective villages. The sixth was also shortly to be released.—A. P.

"SKIPTON" WINS MELBOURNE CUP

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.

Australia's Premier racing classic the "Melbourne Cup" was won by Mrs. Kitson's "Skipton" a three-year old chestnut colt by Marabou, the winner of the event in 1935. Last week "Skipton" won the valuable Victoria Derby valued at £5,000 over mile and a half while to-day's race run over a distance of two miles is valued £7,500. Mr. Sluice's "Sonofaurous" second Mr. Stewarts' "Beauvite" third.—Reuter.

MYSORE WOMEN'S OLYMPIC MEET

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 3.

The Mysore Women's Olympic Competitions were held on the City Y. M. C. A. grounds last evening Mr. J. M. Imam, Minister for Education keenly watched the sports. 93 competitors competed in 18 events. The Baldwin Girls' High School secured the highest number of points both in senior and junior sections. Miss H Chatelier broke the Mysore record of 1910 (22ft 4in.) in 8lb. shot put (23ft. 5-3/4in.) Miss G Harding of the Baldwin's Girls' High School was adjudged the best athlete in seniors. There was a tie between Miss A. Tremenhere and Miss D Walker of the Baldwins' in the junior section for the Junior Championship.

S. I. A.'s Carrom Tournament

MEN'S SINGLES & MEN'S DOUBLES.

At the South Indian Association, Bombay, at Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage Bldg., Annexe (above Pioneer Middle School) Telang Road, Matunga, G.I.P. Hours of play: Week days, 1st session: 8 p.m. Saturdays, 1st session: 4-30 p.m. 2nd session 8-30 p.m. Sundays, 1st session 8-30 a.m. and holidays, 2nd session: 4-30 p.m. and 3rd session 8 p.m.

The Committee reserve the right of directing any competitor to start play earlier than the hours mentioned above. The tournament will commence on Sunday next. Closing date of entries next Thursday, Nov. 6, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Assembly Verdict Against Indo-Burma Agreement

(Continued from Page 4)

dian air force to ten squadrons was announced by Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Defence Department Spokesman, in the Assembly at question time to-day.

In reply to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, he referred to the announcement made on May 31, by the Commander-in-Chief that the I.A.F. was to be increased from one squadron to four.

"This expression", proceeded Sir Gurunath, is making satisfactory progress and three of the four squadrons have been formed, though they are not yet up to full strength nor is their training completed.

The Finance Member announced in this House on November 5, 1940 that coast defence flights of the I.A.F. volunteer reserve were already operating.

"I am now able to announce that these flights are soon to be increased in number and each flight is to be expanded to form a squadron. When this is complete the Indian Air Force will have ten squadrons as compared with one at the time of the outbreak of war.

I must however remind the House that it will be some time before these new squadrons are completely up to strength. An air force is not made up merely of pilots and aircraft. A very large ground organisation is also required, and for one pilot in the air there has to be maintained a very large number of men on the ground.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

These men must have technical training which they cannot get quickly. The system in peace is to train an apprentice for two to three years before he becomes an aircraftsman and it then takes a further one year before he becomes qualified for promotion to leading aircraftsman.

We have now speeded this up as much as possible without endangering the lives of our pilots, and we now accept a mechanic after six months training; but it takes considerably longer before he can become an N.C.O. or is fit for one of the higher trade groups.

A school for technical training has been formed, and its output is now 600 men per annum. But the great bar to swift expansion continues to be the lack of experienced non-commissioned officers.

There has also been great difficulty in getting aircraft; but in that respect prospects are now very much brighter.

Some idea of the expansion already achieved may be judged from the fact that there are now about 20 times the number of officers and seven times the number of airmen in the I.A.F. as compared with those at the outbreak of war. This number is going to increase considerably when the full expansion to ten squadrons has been achieved.

The Indian Air Force is entirely Indian. There are some British instructors at present, but they are merely attached temporarily to the I.A.F.

I am unable to give the exact figures of the number of Indian pilots trained or under training as it is considered not in the public interest to do so, but I may say that all the Indian pilots who have completed their training since the outbreak of war have been employed in the I.A.F. and a large number are now under training.

For Mahasabha Presidentship

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Delhi Provincial Hindu Mahasabha the names of following five were recommended for presidentship of the forthcoming annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha. 1. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, 2 Dr. Shyama Prosad Mukherji, 3 Dr. Moonje, 4. Sir Gokulchand Narang and 5 Rai Bahadur Harish Chandra.—A. P.

Madras For Savarkar

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The Madras City Provincial Hindu Mahasabha has unanimously nominated Mr. V. D. Savarkar for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Bhagalpur in December next.—United Press.

Mahabodhi Golden Jubilee

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Golden Jubilee of the Mahabodhi Society will be celebrated at Gaya on December 24, at Sarnath on December 26, 27 and 28 in Calcutta on December 30, 31 and January 1.—A. P.

MORE WORKING HOURS IN DELHI & AJMER MILLS

NEW DELHI: Novr. 4.

All cotton, spinning and weaving mills and factories in Delhi and Ajmere-Merwara have been exempted for a period of six months from the provisions of section 34 of the Factories Act, 1934, by the Central Government, states a Gazette of India Extraordinary issued to-day.—A. P.

BANGALORE: Novr. 4.

In Junior Mixed Double Final of Bowring Institute Hard Court Tennis Tournament this evening Mrs. Steele and E. M. Steele beat Miss Perrin and L. A. Owen at 6/4, 2/6, 7/5.—A. P.

INDIA GREETS TURKEY

Akbar Hydari's Message On Anniversary Of Republic

NEW DELHI Nov. 4.

The following message by the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari formed part of a special programme broadcast to Turkey from the Delhi station of All-India Radio, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Turkish Republic:—

"On this day, the 19th anniversary of the Turkish Republic and of the rise of modern Turkey, I Akbar Hydari, speaking to you from Delhi, send you greetings from India. Many ties—ties of religion and of culture—bind your country and ours together. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you happiness and prosperity and pray for your welfare in these critical times.

"The new Turkey born from the dauntless spirit of Kemal Ataturk, has carved for itself a place of Honour in the history of mankind. The impregnable spirit and the valour of her people will always be an inspiration to all freedom loving countries.

"Throughout history the Turkish nation has been renowned for her clean courage, independent spirit and indisputable valour. Every day that passes proves her worthy of the rightful place she has taken among the greatest peoples of the world. May God ever protect her upright and proud independence and integrity.

"Heartiest congratulations, then, and best wishes."

A translation of the above message in Turkish was also given, and the programme included a selection of recorded music.—A. P.

JOURNALIST BUILDS TEMPLE

Entry For All Hindus, Including Harijans

TIRUVARUR, Nov. 4.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, declared open the Kali temple built by Sir Srinivasa Sarma in the village of Mavur, seven miles from here.

The temple is open to all Hindus without any distinction.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer speaking on the occasion appreciated the idea of Sir Srinivasa Sarma to instal an image similar to that in the Kali temple of Calcutta and thereby spiritually linking the North and the South. The speaker expressed the hope that the inspiring influence of the Goddess Kali would save Hinduism from decay.—A. P.

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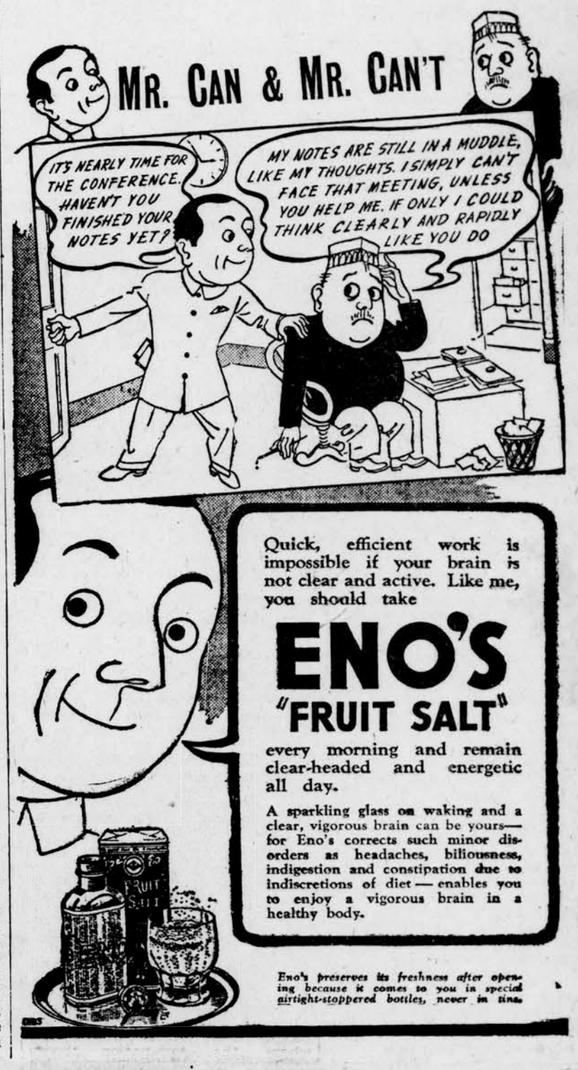
MR. CAN & MR. CAN'T
IT'S NEARLY TIME FOR THE CONFERENCE. HAVEN'T YOU FINISHED YOUR NOTES YET?
MY NOTES ARE STILL IN A MUDDLE, LIKE MY THOUGHTS. I SIMPLY CAN'T FACE THAT MEETING, UNLESS YOU HELP ME. IF ONLY I COULD THINK CLEARLY AND RAPIDLY LIKE YOU DO
Quick, efficient work is impossible if your brain is not clear and active. Like me, you should take
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
every morning and remain clear-headed and energetic all day.
A sparkling glass on waking and a clear, vigorous brain can be yours—for Eno's corrects such minor disorders as headaches, biliousness, indigestion and constipation due to indiscretions of diet — enables you to enjoy a vigorous brain in a healthy body.
Eno's preserves its freshness after opening because it comes to you in special airtight-stoppered bottles, never in tins.

7 o'clock
SLOTTED BLADES
Here's a great advance on the old 3-hole type. The 7 o'clock blade, slotted to fit the old 3-peg or bar-type razor, has two perfectly honed edges that will give you smooth, comfortable shaves morning after morning. For really up-to-date shaving at most modest cost — say 7 o'clock!
7 o'clock SLOTTED BLADE

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LOOK—I HAVE A TUFTED Pro-phy-lac-tic JUST LIKE DAD'S—ONLY SMALLER
WHY Pro-phy-lac-tic BRUSHES ARE SO SUPERIOR
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3. Brush is welded to handle by special Perma-Grip process.
4. Highest quality—lasts longer—most economical.
Remember—only a brush with a tufted end thoroughly cleans all the teeth.
CHILDREN, TOO, NEED THE COMPLETE TOOTH PROTECTION THAT Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip ASSURES
● Children and Adults alike need the thorough tooth cleansing properties available only from a brush with a tufted end. That's why Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip comes in four sizes—Child's, Youth's, Adult's, Extra Large. There is a brush for every person and for every preference, all with the famous Pro-phy-lac-tic end tuft for better cleansing of the teeth. Always sold in the yellow box.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Britain & Finland Will Be At War In Three Days!

AMERICA HAS CLEARED DECKS FOR ACTION

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Nov. 4.

"We believe that it is a matter of few days now when Finland and Britain will be at war with each other", said Finnish circles in London to me!

The war, according to one Finnish leader, may come during the next three days.

Expert diplomatic circles believe that the United States may not object to declare war against Hungary and Rumania but Finland is a different matter.

The United States finance has a soft spot for Finland as she has been the only country in Europe who scrupulously kept her financial obligations and paid regularly the debt instalments to the United States.

England Free To Take Action Now

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Cordell Hull's statement on Monday regarding Finland is, as usual with him, thoroughgoing.

It has been known for some time in well-informed quarters that his infinite patience with the Government of a people who, so recently aroused world-wide admiration, was wearing thin.

Words from Finnish spokesmen have been plentiful and the State Department now want deeds.

Mr. Hull's castigation is regarded as a particularly severe slap as it comes within a few hours of the "New York Times" interview with Dr. Risto Ryti, Finnish Prime Minister, denying Finnish links with the Nazis.

Finland's failure to take advantage of the possibility of arranging peace with Russia in August had a bad effect in official quarters and though there is a natural reluctance to take a stand against the Finns, many observers regard Mr. Hull's statement as support for a British declaration of war on Finland unless the assurances that Mr. Hull demands are forthcoming.

Mr. Hull's statement incidentally has exploded reports current here that the United States was acting as a brake on British intention to declare war on Finland.—Reuter.

British Press On Statements

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Prominence is given in to-day's London papers to Mr. Cordell Hull's warning to Finland.

Congratulating the United States Secretary of State on the "good service" rendered in revealing more details of the tentative Russo-Finnish approaches three months ago which came to nothing "The Times" Diplomatic Correspondent writes "the Soviet Government have asked Britain formally to declare war on the Finns as well as the Rumanians and the Hungarians.

All the three countries are doing German work. They are open enemies of our ally and the British Government may be expected to come to an early decision on the matter"

In its editorial the same paper declares, "an open breach with them (Finland, Rumania, Hungary) seems overdue and would have the merit of making the peoples concerned alive to the position in which their leaders have placed them."

While the "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent regards it "as a reasonable assumption that the British Government will defer decision on declaration of war against Hungary and Rumania until the Finnish situation has been finally clarified."

There is in the British press no general expectation that the Finns will heed Mr. Hull's warning.

"May Be Too Late" is the heading under which the "News Chronicle" Diplomatic Correspondent describes Mr. Hull's statement as a "last minute attempt to persuade the Finns to safeguard their future relations with the democracies by breaking off their alliance with Germany."—Reuter.

No official comment was available in London to-night regarding Mr. Cordell Hull's statement at a Press Conference on Monday that the United States has warned Finland that if friendly relations were to be maintained, she must cease the war operations against Soviet.

Observers in London, however, feel that America in sending this warning, desire to make it quite clear to Finland that if she should persist in war and as a result Great Britain should declare war on her, she could not expect any sympathy from the United States Government.—Reuter.

ALL THIS FOR UNOCCUPIED FRANCE

WASHINGTON, November 4.

A cargo valued about one and a half million dollars, consisting of mink products, medicines and infants' clothing, is being sent to unoccupied France in agreement with the British Governmen

The chairman of the American Red Cross Mr Norman Davis announced that Britain has already issued navicert and the Maritime Commission are specially releasing the liner "Captain Capulin" 5,200 tons which will sail under the Red Cross flag.

Safe conduct arrangements have been made with the German and Italian Governments.

The distribution of the cargo in France will be supervised by the American Red Cross.—Reuter.

FAR EAST MENACE GETTING SERIOUS

Wavell's Arrival In Singapore As Warning To Tokio

WASHINGTON, November 4.

General Sir Archibald Wavell's presence at Singapore is arousing considerable speculation here as to whether the Far Eastern situation is more critical than is generally realised.

Observers point out that the Middle East situation is critical with the Germans pouring in to the Crimea, yet General Wavell leaves India and Burma for Singapore.

The general feeling here, nevertheless, is that the Japanese have no intention at present of moving either north or south and no one expects Tokyo to act on Hitler's apparent suggestion that Japan is due to attack the United States because the United States allegedly attacked Germany.

It is thought General Wavell's sudden arrival at Singapore may have an excellent moral effect in Tokyo.—Reuter.

SUEZ CANAL SHARES DEAL

Egypt Will Have Final Decision: Nazi Coup Won't Matter Much

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

"Egypt has the final decision in anything affecting the use of the Suez Canal", observed an Egyptian expert in connection with a report that Nazi officials had bought the Suez Canal shares. He further said that in any case, while Great Britain controls the Middle East, private ownership does not matter very much.

It is said here that if Germany succeeds in buying all the shares held by France—according to one report she has just taken 25,000 of them—still she will not get control of the Canal.

France originally held fifty-two per cent of the shares distributed among small investors so that they would be difficult to acquire. However during recent years too many shares have been deposited abroad.

Great Britain holds 44 per cent of the shares as a result of the famous Disraeli Deal. No shareholder can have more than 10 votes. The Germans can split up all they can get and secure maximum votes; but Britain can do the same and should still outvote them.

PEOPLE MUST HAVE VOICE IN FUTURE PEACE TREATY

Norwegian Parliament's Ex-President Demands That I. L. O. Must Have Representation In Post-War Settlement

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The future peace treaty should not be made by diplomats but by representatives of the peoples. This was one of the three suggestions made to the International Labour Office Conference on Monday by M. Carl Hambro, former President of the Norwegian Storting.

He urged, first, that the I.L.O. be represented directly at the peace conference, second, that the peace treaty should not be made by professional diplomats but by representatives of the people, including those of industry and labour; and third, that all immediate aims be subordinated to the "passionate desire to win the war".

The Egyptian Consul General at New York, Dr. Hussein Chawky told the conference that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 recognised the full independence of the Egyptian people and since then the most cordial relations existed between the two countries.

He pointed out that Egypt was the leading centre of the Mohammedan world and explained that she was not in the war because she best served the interests of the democracies as the granery and source of supply and a depot to which the United States could "deliver the goods"

Egypt was suffering from shortages but would continue to put her shoulder to the wheel, he added.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Dr. Jan Masaryk, paying a tribute to the British people, said their courage "will be an inspiration to me as long as I live".

The Director of the British Employers' Federation, Sir John Forbes Watson was cheered when he said, "There is no limit to the sacrifice our country is prepared to make to win the victory for freedom."

Employers, workers, politicians and press must play their part in the reconstruction, he said.

This mornings session of the I.L.O. Conference was opened by M. Smd. Valstar, the Netherlands Employers' delegate, with an expression of faith in the principles of the I.L.O., the convocation of which symbolised faith in the final victory.

"Although workers' and employers' Trade Unions and Organisations in occupied countries are banned, their spirit is and will remain fully alive," he declared.

M. Valstar said he was behind the I.L.O. but recommended it not to proceed too hastily in developing world-wide labour organisations.

He referred particularly to proposed world textile office.

During these unsettled times there was a great risk involved in the future position of the I.L.O by entering too far into a vast field of international economics which was so closely related to international political status.

He emphasised that the work of the I.L.O. would have been in vain if the war was not won. "Only victory will ensure continuance of the International Labour Organisation's activities," he concluded.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO CROSS YELLOW RIVER FAILS

New Offensive In Shansi And Sian

CHUNGKING, Nov. 4.

Japanese forces in south-west Shansi are launching a drive against Chinese forces holding out at Lung Menshan on the mountainous east bank of the Yellow River, according to a Chinese military spokesman here.

The Japanese, he stated, have captured two crossings of the river north of Lung Menshan, but they have not yet succeeded in clearing the mountains of Chinese troops

The Japanese have also tried without success to cross the Yellow River a little further south at Yankow where fighting is still proceeding

The Japanese aim is to cross the river into Shansi province and advance on the provincial capital of Sian.—Reuter.

13,000 JAPANESE ANNIHILATED

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

Nearly 15,000 Japanese troops were annihilated in fierce fighting at Kwangwu, according to a Chungking 'communique' which is featured on the front page of all local Chinese papers.

Kwangwu is about five miles north-west of Chengchow on the Lunghai Railway.—Reuter.

JAPANESE REBUFF TO ITALY

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

The 5,837 ton Yugoslav ship "Tomislav", which was forcibly seized by a party of armed Italian marines on Friday, was cleared of the armed Italians on Monday by an order of local Japanese naval authorities.

The ship is still manned by Italian seamen from the liner "Conte Verde."

In an official statement the Japanese naval authorities made it clear that they disapproved of use of force by European belligerents in the neutral waters of Shanghai.—Reuter.

17 Chinese Arrested For Anti-Jap. Demonstration

BATAVIA, Nov. 3.

Seventeen Chinese have been detained by the Portuguese following anti-Japanese demonstrations recently in Dilli, the capital of Timor Island, according to reports reaching here.

The demonstrations were connected with the arrival of the new Japanese Consul.—Reuter.

Guam, Midway And Wake Being Evacuated

HONOLULU, Nov. 4.

All American women and children in Guam, Midway and Wake are being removed owing to the international situation according to accounts of travellers arriving here from these Islands.—Reuter.

NO TIME TO WAIT & SEE

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

An attitude of watchful waiting is being adopted by the majority of local Britons following the renewal of advice to leave occupied China. While a certain number decided to leave, others prefer to wait and see how the political situation in the Far East develops.

A well-known British commentator Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead, writing in the American-owned, "Shanghai Evening Post", says the British Government's second warning to its nationals must also be to indicate that it retains some hope of a peaceful settlement of the position in Eastern Asia.

Nevertheless Mr. Woodhead emphasises even those with "Good reason" for remaining, should seriously reconsider the position —Reuter.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 4.

Reports that Japanese troops have crossed the Indo-China-Thailand frontier were described as absurd by the Thai Consul-General when he arrived back here from Bangkok on Monday —Reuter.

Burma Premier To Confer With Roosevelt

WILL DISCUSS ATLANTIC CHARTER IN RELATION TO BURMA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

LONDON November 3.

At a Press Conference, U. Saw was asked many questions by British and foreign press representatives to whom he reiterated that self-government had been promised to Burma and said he was convinced that Burma would eventually be accorded self-government.

Asked if his requests for immediate self-government had been categorically refused he replied "No."

He added that he was to proceed to Burma via America, Canada, New Foundland, Australia, Malaya and Thailand.

He said he had an appointment with President Roosevelt with whom he would undoubtedly take up the implications of the Atlantic Charter.

Authoritative quarters in London to-night drew attention to the fact that in July, 1940 the then Governor of Burma, Sir Archibald Cochrane, had restated for the third time, on the full authority of the British Government, their intention to promote the attainment of Dominion Status for Burma. But the Governor had pointed out that it was impossible to predict the world situation at the end of the war or to determine to what extent Burma herself would then be able to cope with her problems of defence and foreign affairs.

These factors, it is recalled to-night, are equally true to-day, and it is added that the British Government now, as it did at the time of that declaration, only awaits the victorious termination of the war to commence discussions with the Government and representatives of Burma.

In bringing the British Government's declaration to the notice of the Burma legislature on August 20, 1940, the Governor had said: "If the atmosphere of mutual goodwill is maintained, it ought not to prove a lengthy process to achieve agreement on mutually acceptable decisions.

In the process there will be full scope for Burmans to devise and propound amendments suited to what is in their view required to meet their country's needs."—Reuter.

Army Officer Among 11 Killed In Plane Crash

U. S. Naval Bomber Meets Disaster In Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The United States Navy Department announced to-night that a naval bomber has crashed in the Atlantic, the crew of eleven officers and men, and one army officer who was a passenger, being killed.

The plane had been missing since Sunday. The terse official announcement did not mention where the crash occurred or give any other details of the disaster except the names of the crew.

The army officer killed was second Lieutenant W. P. Robinson.—Reuter.

ONE EACH FOR BRITAIN & POLAND

Lease-Lend Submarines For Belligerent Nations

CONNECTICUT, Nov. 4.

Captain Elwin Cutts, Commander of the Navy Submarine Base announces at a ceremony here to-day that an initial class submarine of about 600 tons of the 1918-19 programme will be transferred to Britain and an initial S class submarine of the 1921-23 programme will be transferred to the Polish navy operating from British ports

They are the first submarines to be transferred to belligerent nations under the Lease and Lend Act. British and Polish sailors have been stationed here for some time. They have spent much of their time in similar craft while these two submarines have been refurnished.—Reuter.

24 Air Schools In S. Africa

PRETORIA, Nov. 3.

Within a few months, we shall have 24 air schools in South Africa, able to train thousands and thousands of men every year", said the Prime Minister Field Marshal Smuts on Monday in a speech here.

He revealed that young airmen and mechanics were already coming in thousands for training from Great Britain and the British Empire.—Reuter.

Canadian Help To Russia

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.

Canada is co-operating with the United States and the United Kingdom in sending Russia war supplies, food and medical supplies, transport and equipment, Premier Mackenzie King revealed in a speech on Monday.

Hitler had miscalculated the duration of the Russian campaign and the extent of Russian military strength, skill and patriotism. "The fact that Hitler attacked Russia when he did and as he did may yet turn out the most important event of the whole war."

The eastern situation was very critical, with a definite conflict of Japanese interest with the United States, Britain and Russia.

JUBBULPORE:—The C. P. and Berar Government have proscribed and forfeited all copies of "Azad Watan or Rashtriya Geet", a book compiled by Mr. S. Kasim Ali and published by the Sahitya Press, Jubbulpore on the ground of its being objectionable one.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

GET OUT OF THIS CAVE, UP ON SOLID GROUND. THE FUSE SOON REACHES THE DYNAMITE...
CAN YOU MOVE, JIM?
NOT A MUSCLE...
NOT MUCH TIME, JIM... .... GOODBYE, AND IT'S BEEN SWELL KNOWING YOU...
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